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General Motors Pay Jump; Dieppe Raid Costly Lesson; Bus Drivers in Strike Vote

The World's Day—September 18, 1942

Washington: Raise for General Motors Workers

Four cents an hour increase for 225,000 General Motors workers in 95 plants has been granted by the War Labor Board. The C. I. O. unions asked 12½ cents, and a Board panel recommended 5 cents. [Details and other labor news: Financial Page.]

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, has resumed his mission in Rome and will remain there for a limited time, Secretary of State Hull disclosed. [Details: Page 3.]

Capital stock tax returns normally due last July 31 would be extended to Nov. 28, 1942, under a bill passed by the Senate and now ready for the President's consideration.

Scrap metal collection, frequently hampered by lack of transport, will be speeded by use of Army trucks and drivers.

Legislation to deal with James C. Petrillo's ban on music recordings by members of the American Federation of Musicians is needed, according to Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission now lacks adequate authority, he told an Interstate Commerce Subcommittee. [Details: Page 9.]

Norman H. Davis, American Red Cross Chairman, disclosed the charter of the Swedish ship Kanangoora had been canceled after Japan refused to grant the ship safe conduct through Asiatic waters on an errand of mercy.

Canada: 'Heavy Price' Paid in Dieppe Raid

An official account of the Commando raid on the French port of Dieppe Aug. 19, published by the Canadian Government, found that a "heavy price" was paid for the lessons learned and the advantages gained. [Page 7.]

Heavy tanker losses along the Atlantic seaboard have forced Canada to a further reduction of its basic fuel ration, it was announced from Ottawa. [Page 8.]

New England: Bus Drivers Take a Strike Vote

Bus drivers of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway voted on whether to go on strike. [Page 5.]

OPA officials gave their support to Boston Chamber of Commerce plan to pool salesmen's cars. [Page 5.]

Mayor Tobin held up defense housing project in West Roxbury section of Boston on protests of neighbors. [Page 2.]

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Republican candidate for Congress from Connecticut, accused the Administration of "appeasing" Spain and France. [Page 5.]

In Europe: British Harvest Saves Ship Space

An all-time bumper harvest in Britain has resulted in more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping space saved, and achieving of a goal of five per cent greater crop yield from each cultivated acre, it was officially announced in London.

President Ismet Inonu of Turkey left Ankara for Thrace, European section of Turkey, where he will watch large-scale maneuvers of the Turkish army.

German crops have been brought in "without noticeable losses," despite late beginning of harvesting, the Berlin Radio claims.

Nazis executed three persons in Prague for allegedly preparing high treason and sabotage against Germany and the New Order in the protectorate, dispatches from Stockholm reported.

Italian cotton mills are to be closed down during the months of December, January and February due to a shortage of raw materials, the British Radio reported. Workers are to be employed on farms, now suffering from shortage of manpower.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, has accepted an invitation from Regent Nicholas Horthy of Hungary to "go hunting" in the Carpathian mountains, it was reported in Berlin.

Britain's air transport auxiliary has flown 100,000 planes from factories to airfield during the three years of its existence, the British Radio reported.

Americas: Would Expel German Naval Attache

Argentina's anti-Nazi committee in the Chamber of Deputies is seeking to have the Government expel Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, German Naval Attache at Buenos Aires, on grounds of aiding interned Graf Spee seamen to escape. The committee asked that Captain Niebuhr be declared persona non grata, and also accused the Castillo regime of "deficient vigilance" over the internees.

La Prensa, pro-democratic newspaper in Buenos Aires, sustained broken windows in its downtown building but no one was hurt by a bomb explosion.

National: Only One-Third of Eligibles Vote

Only about one-third of eligible voters in the United States went to the polls in this year's primaries. The showing is held disappointing even after the contributing factors have been discounted. [Details and analysis of returns: First Page of Second Section.]

Speeding beyond the wartime limits on traffic will be penalized by double fines in New York City starting Monday, under a ruling by the City Magistrate.

Japan is tougher than Germany, and will not crack as the Reich did in 1918, Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, told a war rally in Syracuse, N. Y. [Details: Page 3.]

Owen D. Young and Gerard Swope, former Chairman and President, respectively, of General Electric Company, were called back to active service with the firm after the resignation of Charles E. Wilson, the present President, to accept a position as Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

Alabama State Guardsmen were called out at Mobile as operations at the Pinto Island shipbuilding plant of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company were sharply curtailed by a dispute over free ferry service from the city to the yard.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, September 18, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	The Home Forum	12
Britain in Wartime	22	Home (With Polish Translation)	
Daily Features Page	21	"The Monitor Views the News"	4
Editorials	22	Today's Woman	14
Financial Pages	16-18	Traveltalks	9
Hollywood Letter	19	**Advertising**	
Radio Timetable	4	Amusement (grouped)	4
Real Estate Column	5	Classified	19
Rhode Island Letter	4	Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9
Sports Page	15	Restaurant (grouped)	15
Theater and Arts	4		

The eleventh article in the series, "Our Far Eastern War," by Joseph C. Harsch, will appear tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Oil Shortage Held Greatest N. E. Problem

Saltonstall and leaders in industry issue new warning on prospects of fuel this winter.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called into emergency sessions representatives of industry from all over New England from whom came sharp warnings to all householders that it is highly improbable they will get as much as 75 per cent of the fuel oil used last year to heat their homes.

The Governor considered the fuel oil shortage so serious that he delayed the quarterly conference of The New England Council at the Copley-Plaza and a hastily called conference of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, to insist that these industrialists come to the emergency gathering in the State House.

Sharp differences of opinion were aired at the conference with Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, declaring that all the oil essential to New England's comfort would be available, whereas Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council insisted, that on the basis of facts presented, householders would be lucky to get 50 per cent of last year's oil supply.

After the Facts

Governor Saltonstall stated that he was after the facts, that if New England got 75 per cent of last year's oil supplies, industries, if they obtained all the oil they needed, would absorb the fuel to the point where householders would get only 40 to 50 per cent.

"The oil shortage is the most serious problem facing the Commonwealth today," the Governor said.

June C. Richdale, Director of the Liquid Fuel Division of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, revealed that New England was building up an oil deficit of nearly 500 tank cars every day.

The Governor's conference became, in effect, a transfer of the opening sessions of the Council meeting to the executive offices in the State House. Mr. Richdale and Mr. Backman instead of speaking to the Council, as scheduled, made their addresses before the Governor and the assembled industrialists.

Politics Charged

The sounding of sharp alarms over the pending oil shortage shared the conference spotlight with a statement from Mr. Flanders charging Government leaders with playing politics with the issues of rationing, wage control, taxation and lowering of the draft ages.

It was Mr. Flanders who wanted to know: "We are told that householders and industry will get 75 per cent of last year's oil supply

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Stalingrad Fights on Volga's Banks; Civilians to Direct War Production; French Clergy Join in Plea for Jews

Lyons Archbishop's aid interned by Laval in reprisal for protests on anti-Jew rules.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 18—Protests by French Roman Catholics against deportation of Jews ordered by Chief of Government Pierre Laval have at last brought some retaliation from the pro-Nazi Premier. After some signs of trying for compromise M. Laval has ordered the internment of a member of the staff of Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons, an active leader of the opposition, and has issued a statement refusing to modify his program.

Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy have made themselves responsible for voicing the public reaction to the mass deportations of the Jews. They have launched their protests from the pulpit under instructions from their Bishops who have not minced words in their condemnation.

All the Roman Catholic pronouncements have been worded similarly, as if dictated by a higher authority, voicing "indignant protest of the Christian conscience," and all proclaiming "all men, Ayran or non-Ayran, are brothers and created by the same God."

"The present anti-Semitic measures," they add, "are a defiance to human dignity and a violation of the most sacred rights of the person and the family."

The anti-Jewish weekly Gringoire has, alone among French publications, given the figure—10,000—Jews deported from Unoccupied France. Gringoire states the figure with satisfaction. The effect on the general public has been quite different.

Estimate on Jews

The Gringoire figures have not only been published elsewhere, but the paper alone quotes a spokesman of the General Commissariat for Jewish questions as saying that there were 2,700,000 Jews in France before the deportations began. He states that there were 1,500,000 Jews resident in France in 1920 and 1,200,000 came since, mostly as refugees.

According to the same authority cited by Gringoire there are now only 150,000 Jews left in the occupied zone, where most of the Jews resided before the war. The others have been either deported or have escaped to Unoccupied France.

Accusing the Jews of responsibility for the "black market," which in fact is general, and for anti-Government propaganda in Unoccupied France, Gringoire continues: "The public authorities took

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

General Electric official, new vice-chairman of WPB, to be top man in entire output drive.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Civilian leadership will direct the nation's war-production effort.

That is the single most significant effect of the new streamlining of the War Production Board in which Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, becomes Vice-Chairman of the WPB and top production authority in the whole war program.

The reorganization, coming at a time when Donald M. Nelson foresees a major upswing in the output of all weapons and materials, accomplishes these ends:

1. It consolidates the highest military and civilian production officials into a common working committee with Mr. Wilson in final command.
2. It enables the War Production Board to recapture effective control over phases of production and priorities which it had previously delegated to the armed services.
3. It more fully integrates the planning of future needs with practical production and helps to bring co-operation, instead of conflict, between the armed services and the WPB.

Authority to Wilson

4. It is a decisive delegation of authority from Mr. Nelson to his new Chief Assistant who will have plenary power to do whatever is necessary to see that vital production schedules are met adequately and on time.
5. It puts still further drive behind the production effort and provides a constant check and control over the whole program.

Mr. Nelson will carry out his responsibility through a new production executive committee of which he is the head. It will meet twice weekly under his Chairmanship and will embrace the following key military procurement authorities:

Lieut. Gen. Brethon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Services of Supply.

Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Commanding General, Material Command, Army Air Force.

Vice-Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Director of Material and Procurement for the Navy.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman, Maritime Commission.

Gratification Expressed

Mr. Wilson's acceptance of this post brought words of gratification from both President Roosevelt and Mr. Nelson.

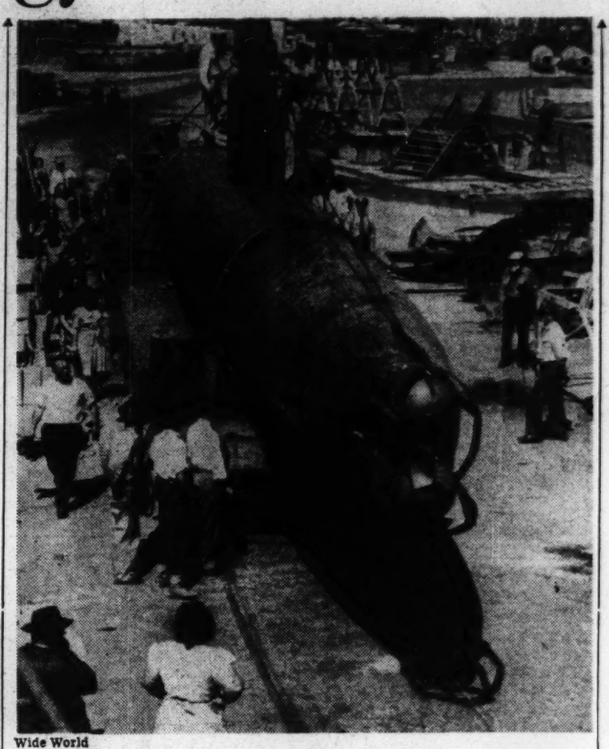
"I have always considered Mr. Wilson one of the ablest production executives in the country," the President said, "and he has done an outstanding job in the production of war material."

Mr. Nelson left no doubt as to the large responsibility which he intended to place on the shoulders of the WPB Vice-Chairman, and as to the fact that full authority would go with the new position.

"Mr. Wilson," he emphasized, will be the top production authority in the war program and will have the responsibility of seeing to it that programs and schedules for all phases of our war effort are met," he said. "I am very glad that we have been able to enlist his services and I know that he will make a great contribution to the war program."

Mr. Wilson's appointment as the WPB's production chief, along

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Wide World

Japan's Secret Weapon Exposed

Midget Japanese submarine, whose commander ran it aground at Pearl Harbor, arrives at Mare Island Navy Yard on flat car.

U.S. to See Tokyo Sub Like Side Show Whale

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, Calif., Sept. 18—Japan's Navy is welcome to its midget two-man submarines. United States Navy submarine men have thoroughly studied a captured pair—and do not care for any. They have one loaded on a couple of short flatcars here at this West Coast naval base, and expect to send it on a flatcar-cruise of the nation shortly, just to let the home folks see one of the first bits of captured Japanese naval equipment to be brought across the Pacific.

This "great secret weapon" is, in the opinion of some American experts in submarine warfare, just a gadget, a trinket, a device on which doubtless the Japanese naval command placed great hopes, and which did not come up to expectations.

This 70-footer, barely large enough in diameter so a man can stand upright in it, is one of several sent on two missions against United Nations naval units, once at Pearl Harbor and once at Sydney. Both times they failed.

"We could turn them out on an assembly line if they were of great value," says Commander J. P. Cromwell, a submarine division commander. "But they require electric motors, batteries, and those other vital parts that are needed for full-sized submarines. And they are not to be compared to the full-sized submarine for any mission on which submarines may be sent."

Menace to the Crew

"They are more a menace to the two men who operate them than to anyone else," says Lieut. Commander Hilton W. Grenfell, awarded the Navy Cross for sinking a Japanese submarine with his submarine, now on a stay ashore after two operations missions along the coast of Japan.

It would be a simple matter to train two-man crews to handle the infant submarines if they were of any great value, say these and other submarine experts.

The midgets must, however, be towed or carried by a tender ship to within approximately 100 miles of their target, and must then ride close to the surface but unseen to within torpedo firing range. They are "expendable material," and are not necessarily supposed to return to their mother ship and safety.

Once they have started on a mission, the officer-and-man operating crew and the midget submarines themselves are not expected to return to their starting point nor to Japanese territory. Their two torpedoes, which are loaded into tubes from outside the ship, are their only weapons, offensive or defensive. When these are fired the midget submarine has no more destructive potency than a rowboat.

Meant to Be Self Destructive

There is an exception to that statement, however. The midget can destroy itself. It carries down in its cylindrical interior one huge bomb with which its commander is supposed to destroy it rather than let it fall into hostile hands.

The little submarine on display at Mare Island today so far failed of its purpose—which was to join the attack on Pearl Harbor—that it was found by an Army patrol beached far around on another side of the Island of Oahu. Its two torpedoes were intact, protected against detonation in the beaching process by a steel framework around them. Its self-destruction bomb was not, of course, discharged.

Word that accompanied the tiny submersible across the Pacific is that its commander was seen to swim ashore. He escaped in the tropical growth along that shoreline. The lone crew member was not seen by anyone, it is said.

Commander Grenfell surmises—with the emphatic assertion that this is merely his own personal opinion—that the commander of this particular submarine lacked the peculiar type of courage required for the mission on which he was sent: to enter Pearl Harbor and fire two torpedoes against the fleet of American warships stationed there.

Worse Than Flat Failure

"He had in his ship a complete chart of the Pearl Harbor area," Commander Grenfell explains. "His vessel was obviously in good running order when it was driven into the shallows far off his course. He discharged neither his torpedoes nor his ship-demolishing bomb. His mission was worse than a complete failure, for it gave his enemy a complete and working

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Other pictures of captured Japanese submarine: Page 2.

Russians counter-attack in frantic stand as diversion is tried at Voronezh.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The British have entered Tamatave, the main port of Madagascar, by making their first landing on the east coast of the island.

Beyond the capture of Tananarive, the Capital, which may be expected shortly, the United Nations already hold all the important bases from which the Japanese might have attacked the United Nations' main supply routes from Great Britain and America to the Middle East. The Vichy French forces, however, persist in making sufficient show of resistance to disappoint the hopes that they might swing over to the Free French.

For the rest, the Russians are still fighting single-handed with indomitable courage. In the tree-lined streets of Stalingrad, driven to the edge of the cliffs overhanging the broad waters of the Volga, with precipices behind them and German tanks in front, and waves of bombers attacking them from the air, they have stood their ground with bayonets and have temporarily driven the Germans back.

How long they can hold up against an enemy determined to break through no matter what the cost in men and equipment, it is difficult to say. Fresh troops from the Siberian training ground are reported to be pouring in to the Russian lines, but it seems unlikely that they can do more than fill the gaps in the main front fighting.

In the absence of any diversion from their allies, the Russians are attempting a diversion of their own 300 miles to the north around Voronezh. It is doubtful, however, whether they can draw German troops away from the city which they have spent 25 days trying to take.

Meanwhile the United Nations forces quartered in Britain grow. The arrival of a new large convoy from the United States was announced. It was also intimated that American parachute troops, for spearhead purposes when the invasion of the continent finally materializes, have been in training in England for some time, having received their original training in Georgia. They are now being trained with British parachute detachments.

In the Pacific, announcement that United States submarines recently had sunk four enemy ships and damaged four others raises the total of Japanese vessels sunk or damaged by American submarines to the considerable total of 107.

Following reports of Japanese advance toward Port Moresby on New Guinea comes word that United Nations fliers have heavily bombed Buna, the base from which the Japanese send their overland carriers up through the mountain trails to the troops driving for the port. Judging from the damage done, it will not be too easy for the Japanese to keep their skilled alpinists regularly supplied with food and ammunition.

Stalingrad:

Two Enemy Wedges Destroyed by Soviets

Taking a stand with the precipitous banks of the Volga River at their very backs, the defenders of Stalingrad have counterattacked and wiped out two enemy wedges within the city in a supreme, last-ditch effort to save the great manufacturing center from the Germans, the Russians said.

The Germans precipitated this bitter and thus far successful Russian counteraction by rushing into the city proper from the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

War-Production Needs Drain Massachusetts Relief Rolls

Drained of practically all employable cases by war-production needs, Massachusetts' general relief rolls now stand at an almost irreducible minimum, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, revealed today.

War's demand for ever-increasing production of arms and other materials is considered almost the sole cause for this favorable condition, which contrasts sharply with the situation existing as recently as 1938, when the general relief cost skyrocketed to $24,028,651.

Commissioner Rotch anticipates that the 1942 general relief cost will drop to about $9,000,000. But the 1942 trend is merely a continuation of 1941 experience, when relief costs staged a major slump.

During 1941, the costs dropped from the $20,184,201 figure of 1940 to $12,625,324 as war work opened more and more jobs for those on relief.

Seven-Months Cost

This year the first seven months of general relief cost a total of $5,772,806 compared to $7,864,305 in the corresponding 1941 period, a reduction of $2,091,499. Continuation of this decrease of nearly $300,000 a month would drop the 1942 total cost to about $9,000,000, far below any annual figure since the start of the depression of the '30's.

Commissioner Rotch is encouraged over the present conditions, although he said that they are not permanent unless some way can be found to keep employment steady after war production is halted after the war.

In the meantime, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, hailed the prospective $3,600,000 general relief cost drop as encouraging.

Pointing out that this reduction amounts to more than 50 cents on the average local tax rate, Mr. Joyce emphasized that every possible saving is necessary to offset the sharp decline in various revenues, particularly from gasoline taxes and automobile excise taxes.

How low the general relief rolls now are is indicated by the fact that 52,449 persons were represented in the case load in July of this year, whereas in 1929 the number aided was 137,165. However, the latter figure did include aid to persons who are now taken care of under the old-age-assistance program. Yet even those persons would not account for the entire difference between the two figures.

The July, 1942, general relief case load was 26,300, approximately two persons being aided under each case. It is not known defi-

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Willkie Takes Shah of Iran on First Air Ride

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 17 (Delayed)—Wendell Willkie wound up three whirlwind days here yesterday by taking the Shah of Persia for his first airplane ride.

The young Iranian Monarch's flight was made in the huge four-motored B24 Liberator bomber which is carrying Mr. Willkie on his tour of the Middle East. The Shah thoroughly enjoyed himself during the flight, plying crew members with eager questions, examining the controls, and when, after circling for a half hour above the city and nearby mountains, the pilot nosed the aircraft back toward the landing field the Shah showed signs of keen disappointment.

The flight was the result of a sudden Wilkie idea while lunching with the Shah at the Summer Palace. In conversation the Shah happened to mention that he had never been in a plane, whereupon Mr. Willkie invited him for a ride in "the finest and safest American plane, and we do build some fine planes, Your Majesty."

The offer was readily accepted in the same spirit in which it was given, and within five minutes Mr. Willkie was phoning to the American Legation asking them to contact crew members and make the necessary arrangements for a flight posthaste.

Thereafter everything happened with speed that for this part of the world was truly breathtaking. The hastily assembled crew rushed out to the landing field where the giant plane stood all gassed up and loaded for today's take off to the Soviet Union.

In loading, allowance had been made for the heavy fuel consumption of the long hop to Kuibyshev. The long journey, of course, would use sufficient gas to lighten the plane and enable it to land safely.

Hence before the Shah could be taken on a short cruise several thousand gallons of gasoline had to be removed from the tanks as well as supplies and baggage to make the plane light enough for immediate safe re-landing. This was accomplished with the aid of Russians guarding the field, and everything went exactly according to schedule.

For once the complicated procedure of protocol and court

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Special Soviet Tours Arranged for Willkie

By the Associated Press

Kuibyshev, Russia, Sept. 18

Wendell Willkie is making the most of his visit to the U. S. S. R.

Tours to inspect a new hydroelectric plant on the Volga and the new sites of war industries moved back from Russia's western war zone have been organized for him.

He will be guest also at a special concert arranged in his honor by the Russian Foreign Office and at receptions by the Diplomatic Corps here.

West Roxbury Residents Win Fight Against Cheap Housing Project

South Weymouth Naval Group Gets Award

South Weymouth Gets Commandant's Pennant—The Commandant's Pennant for outstanding participation in war bond purchases was given today to the United States Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass. The pennant was presented by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District.

The award is made only to establishments where more than 90 per cent of the civilian personnel participates in excess of 10 per cent of the pay roll in the Navy's savings pay-roll plan.

In presenting the award, Admiral Brown said: "Just two weeks ago it was my pleasure to present the War Bond Pennant to the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot. Today I am equally pleased to make this presentation to the South Weymouth Naval Air Station. You are the second activity in the First Naval District to have qualified for this ward.

"During the months of July and August more than 95 per cent of the civilian personnel have pledged over 12 per cent of earnings for the purchase of War Savings Bonds through the pay-roll savings plan," Admiral Brown said. "This is an outstanding record, and one which I feel certain you will maintain."

Enlisted Men Cited—Five New England men were among 24 enlished men awarded letters of commendation from Secretary Frank Knox for outstanding service in action, the Navy announced today.

War Activities in New England

Twenty of the group were members of motor torpedo boat squadrons which operated in the Philippine war zone under the Command of Lieut. Commander John D. Bulkeley. This squadron sank several vessels in Philippine waters, shot down numerous Japanese planes and carried away from Manila Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Members of the squadron commended are:

John Martino, Chief Torpedo man Waterbury, Conn.; John Xavier Balog, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, Stamford, Conn.; Albert Parker Ross, Quartermaster First Class, Topsfield, Maine; Willard Jay Reynolds, Chief Commissary Steward, Charlestown, Mass.; John Leo Houlihan, Jr.; Torpedo Man First Class, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

No Delay Here—Here's one answer to critics of the industrial war production effort. Winchester Repeating Arms Company employees at New Haven, Conn., went to work last night in a plant outbuilding which less than 24 hours previously had been blasted into a shambles by an accidental explosion injuring 15 persons. The blast demolished the roof, twisted the walls of the sheet metal building into the shape of a serpentine fence, and littered the floor ankle-deep with debris, but a 109-man crew cleared the wreckage, put up a new structure and had it ready for the 11 p. m. shift of wargoods makers.

"E" for the Arsenal—The Army-Navy "E" Award for excellence in the production of materials vital to the war effort will be given to the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal on Sept. 30, it was announced today.

Thousands of civilian war workers will attend the formal ceremony at which presentation of the Army-Navy burgee will be made by Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, representing Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy.

"E" pins will be presented to Arsenal employees by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown. Col. John Mather, Commanding Officer of the Arsenal, will accept the flag, and Oscar J. Brockhause, who has been an Arsenal employee for 43 years, will accept the pins on behalf of his fellow employees. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be a speaker and Maynard K. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Funds, will act as Master of Ceremonies.

Sears Executive Appointed—Joseph A. Smith, personnel director of Sears, Roebuck & Company at Boston, has been named Director of Region One of the War Manpower Commission, with direction over Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Tobin to Ban Permits For Woodland Hill

West Roxbury citizens who enlisted Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a drive to prevent "cheap home" construction in the rich Woodland Hill section of West Roxbury appeared today to have won their fight when the real estate agent said he would not attempt to force through the project.

At an outdoor street corner meeting attended by more than 100 West Roxbury residents last night, Mayor Tobin said he would hold up building permits for the proposed construction "until he was forced to issue them to the courts."

Frank J. Rines, West Roxbury real estate agent and owner of the land, said he probably would not bring court action against the Mayor or the Building Commissioner even though he believed he could win, inasmuch as his War Production Board priorities on necessary materials run out Dec. 6.

"There simply wouldn't be time to push through a court order," Mr. Rines said. "It would take at least three and perhaps five months." The Woodland Hill residents expressed hot indignation at what they said was a proposal to build "shacks" in the midst of an $8,000 - $14,000 residential area. The section is bounded roughly by Centre Street, the American Legion Highway, and the West Roxbury Parkway.

Tobin Also Concerned

Mayor Tobin, speaking at last night's outdoor meeting, said he was concerned, as they were, with possible reduction in the assessed valuation of property in the area.

The development is backed by Federal funds in the form of $5,400 mortgages on each of the 29 proposed homes granted by the Suffolk Savings Bank and insured by the Federal Housing Authority, Mr. Rines said.

Although Federal mortgage insurance and WPB material priorities were granted on the premise that the project was a defense housing undertaking, no war plants exist at points nearer than eight miles away, Frank Lyons, representing the West Roxbury residents, charged.

He asserted that the proposed "four-room shacks" would be of "crackerbox construction" and would run down in "a few years," leaving "slums."

Mayor Tobin, championing the indignant citizens, said he had locked the building permits in his City Hall desk drawer and would "keep them locked up" until courts took action.

Mr. Rines said today he believed it would not be possible to secure an extension of time on the priorities.

He denied that the proposed houses were "shacks," describing them as "Cape Cod houses" of four and one-half rooms downstairs, with the skeleton of a second floor where two additional rooms could be finished after the war.

Sale Limited to $6,000

Because his mortgages are for $5,400, he may not sell the houses for more than $6,000, and hence must leave the construction unfinished, he said.

When completed, the homes would be worth $8,000 or more, Mr. Rines asserted, and would not run down property values in the section.

Action is now pending in the Suffolk County Land Court against Mr. Rines and Hervey St. Cyr, the builder, Mr. Lyons declared. On Sept. 24 the West Roxbury residents will attempt to secure from the court a restraining order on the legal ground that a deed restriction exists prohibiting the construction of houses valued at less than $8,000.

The land was originally taken over by the Medford Trust Company through foreclosed mortgages during the depression. Following the 1933 bank holiday, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts took over the bank and its properties, and in the process of liquidation the land was sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This Federal agency sold the land to Mr. Rines in October, 1941, he said today, denying the residents' assertion that the land was secured after the war began for a "defense housing" project.

By a Staff Photographer

"We'll Sing in English"

Upper—Opera students smilingly approve new ideas of Boris Goldovsky as he meets them for the first time at the New England Conservatory of Music. Left to right, Henriette Young, Joyce White, Lee Rudd, Boris Goldovsky, Supervisor of the new Opera School; Sylvia Katz, Constance McKerrow, John de Francesco, and Celia Venditti. Lower: Ruby Newman, top band leader, illustrates his point, "It's not the way it's written, but how it's played," in a tradition-breaking class in jazz started at the New England Conservatory of Music yesterday.

War Work Cuts Relief In Bay State

Continued from Page 1

nitely how many cases of this kind were included in the 1929 figures, but it certainly was well below the 29,000 case-load level of 1935 which existed before old-age assistance was first liberalized that year. By even applying this 1935 case load of 29,000 cases to 1929 and figuring the individual aid at two persons a case, the general relief load in 1929 would still have been far in excess of the present level.

The 1942 case load, Mr. Rotch said, is made up almost entirely of those persons classed as unemployables, persons who are physically or mentally unable to work, or those classified as unemployables for numerous other reasons.

Many local welfare boards report that they have not a single employable person on their relief lists now. Those employables which are carried in some communities, Mr. Rotch said, are mainly recipients of temporary aid between jobs.

Old-Age Rolls Cut

Meanwhile, Commissioner Rotch revealed that the old-age-assistance rolls are also being reduced by war work. Many sons and daughters, previously unable to support their parents wholly, are now in a financial position to do so because of their employment in high-paying war jobs.

In July, the case load was 86,177, Mr. Rotch said, compared to a peak of 87,666 in January, 1942. Much of the reduction, he explained, came as the result of the checking of every old-age-assistance case when the act liberalizing payments went into effect on May 1, 1942.

At that time, the survey showed that many sons and daughters had sufficient income to take care of their aged parents. Thus the parents were removed from the roles, as is required by law, he explained. The Commissioner added that a periodic survey is made every six months to check on the financial status of each recipient.

Commissioner Rotch also said that in numerous cases recipients voluntarily gave up old-age assistance benefits because of changed financial status.

Law Liberalized

Despite the case-load drop, Mr. Rotch said the $30,286,826 cost of the program in 1941 will be exceeded substantially this year because of liberalization of the law.

Under the act, effective May 1, recipients living outside a family group are given a minimum of $40 a month. From this is subtracted any outside aid they receive. But if their needs are greater than $40 a month, Mr. Roth asserted, they get more.

Recipients living within a family group are still paid according to a $30 minimum monthly benefit, he continued.

The effect of the liberalization has been to push the average payment from $29.96 monthly in March to $33.19 in July.

This increase in the average payment, Mr. Rotch believes, makes Massachusetts the third or fourth most liberal state in the nation on old-age assistance. After Pacific Coast states liberalized their laws, Massachusetts for a time dropped to sixth place after having been third or fourth for many years.

Oil Shortage Held Greatest N. E. Problem

Continued from Page 1

this winter. Is this, or is this not true? We want to know."

The Governor's call came as a complete surprise to both the Council and the Associated Industries. Yet his insistence that the oil shortage demanded immediate action based upon the facts brought the delegates quickly to the State House for the first mass attack upon this problem.

Not only a shortage of oil far more serious than the public has been led to expect, but a possible coal shortage by the beginning of the New Year was warned against. Representatives of coal surveys felt that the coal situation was well in hand now, and all conversions from oil to coal could be taken care of up to the New Year. But after that . . . "who knows?" they asked.

Industries Warned

Industrialists were warned that they should forego the installation of elaborate coal burning equipment and to get ready for burning coal quickly and as cheaply as possible. Considerable emphasis was placed by Mr. Richdale upon the damaging effect of published reports leading the public to anticipate at least a 75 per cent fuel supply as compared with last year.

Whether the illusion under which the public labors is just another evidence of the failure of government leaders to face the rationing issue squarely, Mr. Flanders did not say in his follow-up address, opening the Council's delayed sessions at the Hotel. He emphasized, however, that "so far government leaders have consistently failed to meet the spirit of determination and the willingness to sacrifice which fills the country."

"When it comes to war production, New England has what it takes," Mr. Flanders declared. "But is our government weaker than its people? Problems of rationing, wage control and lowering of the draft age are deferred until after election. Our government has only to show realism and courage to find that the nation is marching proudly behind it.

The Bottleneck

"There are certain shortcomings in the handling of bottlenecks which are clearly apparent to anyone fighting in the battle of war production. The number and seriousness of these bottlenecks is magnified by the serious lack of top control of the war. Program after program is initiated and thrown into the productive capacity of the country. These programs are and must be continually changing as the theater of operations, the methods of fighting, and the tactics, and strategy of the war develop.

'Professor' Newman Begins Job Of Linking Jazz and Classical

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ruby Newman, jazz orchestra leader, took up the scholastic toga at the New England Conservatory of Music yesterday in a history-making alliance between popular and classical music and had a typical professorial experience. Delayed at the last minute, Mr. Newman was late for his class. As any college instructor would have told him, the four students who had signed up for this tradition-breaking class interpreted his lateness for absence and had disappeared down the dim halls when he finally walked into Room 55.

If the remainder of the class period was blank in the amount of knowledge it added to the student body, at least it was fruitful for the press, for the Number One society orchestra leader, as he was named in a recent nation-wide poll by "Swing" magazine, discussed the new venture enthusiastically while camera light bulbs flashed about him.

Like Pioneers

He confessed that he and his hand-picked staff of swing musicians feel pretty much like pioneers, so much so that they are glad to devote otherwise highly lucrative hours to giving ambitious young men and women the wealth of their professional experience. They think it's an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their convictions that a knowledge and sound foundation in both types of music, classical and jazz, can immeasurably benefit performers.

"The good, simple effects you often hear in the latest piece are very likely picked up through study of classical music," the stocky bandleader said, emphasizing his words with a graceful sweep of his arms. "And lots of the rhythms and muted tones in modern symphonic music have been first developed in jazz."

Standards in the new popular courses are to be as high as those maintained in the classical courses, both Mr. Newman and Quincy Porter, new Director of the Conservatory, insisted.

"Nowadays most jazz musicians are fully as competent as any classical performer," Mr. Newman said in his husky voice. "I can tell you the names of lots of good players who were successful in jazz and are now playing symphonies under the batons of noted conductors."

Led Symphonies

His own name can be included in such a list, for he turned down well-paid radio and ballroom engagements in 1933, 1934 and 1935 to study and conduct symphonies and operas at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria. His earlier student days were spent studying the violin, harmony and counterpoint at the same New England Conservatory where he now teaches jazz.

He'll give intensive courses in ensemble playing, history and styles of popular music, music as adapted to radio and recording processes, and music for dancing from the sixteenth century to the present. He's not sure he wants to conduct the classes in 16th century dance styles himself. As an important part of his schedule he will bring outstanding name bands and performers before his classes for practical demonstrations.

A second newcomer who greeted his first class at the Conservatory yesterday was Boris Goldovsky, Supervisor of the new Opera School. His plans include the presentation of operas in English and the application of the dramatic methods of the Moscow Art Theater. He already has many friends among Bostonians, since he has been Musical Director of the Opera Department in the Berkshire Music Center for the past three years. A blue-eyed young Russian, he has studied music in Budapest, Berlin and Paris, and has been musical head of the Opera Department of the Cleveland Institute of Music for the past six years.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Hedda Ballon, pianist, at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

"Fighting the Fire Bomb," a movie depicting the English dealing with incendiaries and fires during air raids, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free admission.

A talk "Classic Myths" will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Not much change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

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Saturday, 6:55, height 8.9 feet.
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Hudson Burr Elected Trustee On Publishing House Board

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society today announced the election, with the concurrence of The Christian Science Board of Directors, of Hudson C. Burr of Brookline, Massachusetts, as a Trustee to fill the vacancy left by the election of Francis L. Jandron to The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Burr was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, and received his early education in the schools there. He graduated from Brown University with an electrical engineering degree, having also specialized in academic courses. After graduation he became Assistant Commercial Engineer of the Westinghouse Company in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and later held a similar position with The Halophane Engineering Company in Ohio.

Mr. Burr enlisted in World War I and became a flying engineer officer. Following his experience in the war he was Assistant Advertising Manager of the Metal Industry, a technical trade journal, and as an engineer was engaged in experimental research work in New York City.

In 1926 Mr. Burr joined The Christian Science Monitor Advertising staff in New York City and two years later came to Boston as Manager of National Advertising for the Monitor. In 1939 he became Publisher's Agent under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, a position which he held until his election as Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Burr became interested in Christian Science in 1912 through reading the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and joined The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, three years later. He had Primary class instruction in 1915, taught in a branch church Sunday School, was a member of the Board of his church, and served three years as First Reader.

Japan Tougher Than Germany And Will Not Crack, Grew Says

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Describing Japan as our most formidable enemy, far tougher than Germany, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew told a war rally luncheon here today that the Germans cracked in 1918 and they will crack again, but the Japanese will fight until they are utterly crushed.

Mr. Grew, who was an American diplomat in Berlin in 1917 and American Ambassador in Tokyo in 1941, indicated he was profoundly shocked to hear people in this country talk as if Germany in time would be defeated "and then we'll mop up the Japs."

He agreed with those who believe German morale will not survive a series of setbacks. But he added, in a prepared speech radiocast over the NBS network:

"The Japanese will not crack. They will not crack morally or psychologically or economically, even when eventual defeat stares them in the face . . . only by utter physical destruction or utter exhaustion of their men and materials can they be defeated."

"That," he said, "is the difference between the Germans and the Japanese. That is what we are up against in fighting Japan."

Overweening Confidence

It is difficult for Americans who have never lived in Japan, Mr. Grew continued, to form any conception of the overweening confidence of the Japanese army and navy in their ability to subjugate not only large areas of Asia but of the Western Hemisphere, too.

"You realize that the Japanese are already in the Aleutian Islands, don't you?" he asked. "Not far from Alaska . . . I mention it merely as a concrete indication of what the armed forces of Japan hope to do, and what they intend to do—and what they will do if they can. First to bomb important American centers and then, eventually, invade America.

"And let us not allow ourselves to be deluded into thinking that these hopes are merely pipe dreams, impossible of fulfillment. The Japanese may seem to us fanatics and, at times, barbarians. But in building their army they have been extremely practical and level-headed, forging a military nation which today must be recognized as one of the most formidable in the world."

The Japanese have trained long and arduously for full-scale modern war, Mr. Grew pointed out, and have made a specialty of following the "impossible" route to their objective.

"Indeed, the Japanese themselves have said that their tactics have frequently been based on the principle of attacking through a particular area in the knowledge that their enemies have been lulled into a false sense of security and complacency by the very assumption of its impassability."

The most important factor in Japanese victories, however, is "the spirit which permeates all the armed forces of the Empire."

Disgrace

Illustrating the fanatical, uncompromising sternness of this spirit, Mr. Grew told how he once received from the Chinese Government the name of a Japanese who had been taken prisoner in China and who wished to let his family in Japan know he was alive and well. The Ambassador communicated this information to the Government in Tokyo, which replied that it "was not interested in receiving such information. So far as they, the Government, were concerned, and also so far as his own family was concerned, that man was officially dead. . . . The man who allows himself to be captured has disgraced himself and his country."

Despite this fanatical "victory or death" spirit among the Japanese, despite their formidable equipment, their years of practical experience in warfare and their spectacular successes, the Japanese Empire is by no means invulnerable. It has its weak points too, Mr. Grew said.

Chief among these are the continued existence of strong allied positions on the flanks of the far-flung fringe of Japanese outposts in the Pacific, and the fact that communications and transport between these widely separated positions "must be carried on very largely by water."

Mr. Grew stressed that "Japan is not a country which can replace her shipping losses easily and it may well turn out that the steady attrition of her shipping, both mercantile and naval, may play a considerable part in her ultimate defeat."

He made no prediction as to how many years might be necessary to achieve that ultimate defeat, but emphasized that it could be brought about only "by determined aggressive action by the United Nations."

Vallin Joins Fighting French

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Charles Vallin, Vice-President of the old French Rightist Party, Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), and one time mainstay of the Pétain regime, has arrived in London and joined the Fighting French, the Fighting French Headquarters announced yesterday.

He was accompanied in escape from Occupied France by Pierre Brussolette, former foreign editor of the Socialist newspaper, Le Populaire.

The escape together of these two men of directly opposite leanings in prewar French politics was described by a Fighting French spokesman as "the best illustration yet that we are receiving men of all parties as long as they agree on one essential—to fight the Germans."

The spokesman declared exultantly that "Pétain once considered Vallin one of his chief props." He added that the Fighting French were confident that the Croix de Feu which once claimed 1,000,000 members would follow Vallin in opposing the Vichy regime.

He said that the Croix de Feu had supported Marshal Pétain after the 1940 armistice because the organization believed that Marshal Pétain would continue to resist the Germans.

M. Vallin, Vice-President since 1935 of the French Social Party which became the formal political name of the Croix de Feu, an organization of veterans, was elected as a parliamentary deputy from the Ninth Paris District in 1938.

He is the first powerful Rightist leader to escape France to join the Fighting French organization led by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

M. Brussolette, the third prominent Socialist to join the de Gaullists in London recently, was in charge of foreign commentaries on the French official radio until he was dismissed in 1938 for opposing the Munich agreement.

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Exclusive Club Sued For Barring Private

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 18 (AP)—A private in the United States Army is suing the well-known Derby Club for $1,000 damages, contending he was refused admittance because he was an enlisted man.

Private Bert Williams, of nearby Fort Lewis, who brought the suit in Superior Court yesterday said he was a paid-up member of the Club and was known to be an Army private when accepted for membership.

The complaint said it was explained to him "that only those having rank as officers in the Army, and civilians, were now being permitted to enter, and the fact that he was wearing the uniform of a private soldier constituted a bar to his admission."

There Are Flags and Flags

Associated Press; United States Navy Official from Associated Press

President's New Banner, and a War Relic

Top—A committee of 13, one from each of the original States, represented 353 seamstresses at the Philadelphia Army Quartermaster Depot in presenting to President Roosevelt a new American flag made by the women. Below—Japanese flag is a Makin raid souvenir. Lieut. Col. E. F. Carlson, left, and Maj. James Roosevelt, both Marine Corps officers who participated in the Marines' raid on Makin Island Aug. 17 and 18, hold the Japanese flag which flew over the enemy's headquarters.

Roosevelt Receives New U. S. Flag; Shuns Captured Japanese Emblem

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt received a new American flag yesterday and refused at the same time even to touch a Japanese standard captured in the Marine raid on Makin Island last month.

The American colors were given to him by flag seamstresses at the Army Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, had intended to give the Chief Executive the Japanese emblem, a naval flag made of white sailcloth with the rising sun painted in the middle.

"I'm not going to receive it," the Chief Executive declared with a firm voice. "I'll look at it and tell you to take it back and put it in the historic archives of the Marine Corps."

Then, with a manner which indicated he might be contaminated, the Chief Executive added:

"I don't think I want to touch it."

General Holcomb held out the flag, and Mr. Roosevelt observed that it was a painted one, commenting: "Not very good paint, either."

The flag flew over Japanese headquarters at Makin Island when a Marine raider battalion landed there Aug. 17 and demolished three radio stations, destroyed several thousand gallons of aviation gasoline and ruined a sea base. The battalion was commended by Lieut. Evans F. Carlson, with Major James Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt's oldest son, second in command.

The Stars and Stripes given the President was the handwork of 353 seamstresses, who sent a committee of 13, one from each of the original 13 States, to donate it personally to the Chief Executive.

Wisconsin's 'Little Switzerland' Again Presents Pageant-Drama 'William Tell'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW GLARUS, Wis.—The calm of tolerance blended with love of liberty here Sept. 6 when this community, heart of Wisconsin's "Little Switzerland," presented its fifth annual pageant-drama of Friedrich von Schiller's "William Tell" before an audience of more than 1,200 persons.

Another performance, in English, scheduled for Sept. 7, was postponed because of bad weather and will be given Sept. 20.

The audience Sept. 6 was but slightly smaller than that attending the German-Swiss version a year ago. Visitors, who came especially for the pageant, were present from Boston, Florida, and Texas.

There had been discussions this spring that the war made such an enterprise as a pageant inappropriate, but the answer of the William Tell Community Guild was that re-enactment of a fight for freedom was more appropriate this year than ever. Proposals were made, too, that only the English version be offered this year, but these suggestions found little support.

Because many of the village's men are in armed service, the casts this year were considerably changed. One cast gives the German-Swiss version, and another offers the English. The production is given in an outdoor amphitheater, with wooded hills forming the "walls." In all, more than 500 residents of the village take part.

Edward Vollenweider was Tell in the German-Swiss performance. William Ott, President of the Community Guild, will have this part in the English presentation.

Every member of the casts is a New Glarus resident. None is paid. Profits this year will be given to war-relief agencies.

The ushers are New Glarus girls, costumed in the styles of the several Swiss cantons. After the pageant, the ushers mingle with the audience, to hail old friends and welcome new visitors.

First unit of a nine-building Swiss village being built by the Green County Historical Society was opened Sept. 6. It is furnished as a pioneer home.

Other units will include an early home cheese factory, a community cheese factory, and replicas of the first church and first schoolhouse in New Glarus.

Detroiters Pay $1,300,000 For Seats to Wake Movie

DETROIT, Sept. 18 (AP)—About 4,200 persons who crowded a Detroit theater last night to see the motion picture "Wake Island," based on records of the United States Marine Corps, paid for their seats by purchases of $1,300,000 in war bonds.

Following the picture, 350 Detroit and Michigan youths were escorted to the stage where they were sworn into the Marine Corps as the Wake Island Company.

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Taylor Is Back At the Vatican For President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull disclosed today that Myron C. Taylor had resumed his mission as President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican and would remain stationed there for a limited time.

Mr. Taylor returned to this country from Vatican City a year ago, and it was while he was recuperating here that Italy declared war on the United States.

Word that he was returning to his post despite wartime transportation and communications difficulties aroused much interest both here and in foreign capitals, and there was some speculation as to the significance of his return at this particular time.

Secretary Hull did not touch on any phase of Mr. Taylor's instructions, beyond the fact that he was resuming his mission as Mr. Roosevelt's representative to the Holy See. Nor would any State Department official comment further.

Secretary Hull was asked at his press conference whether it could be assured that Italy had granted safe-conduct to Mr. Taylor, since he would have to pass through enemy territory to reach the Vatican. He indicated that such an assumption would be correct.

(The Berlin radio reported that Mr. Taylor had arrived at the Rome airport Thursday night from Barcelona, Spain, on his way to Vatican City.)

Under the 1929 Concordat with the Vatican, Italy would be required to permit entry and departure of representatives of foreign powers accredited to the Holy See. Mr. Taylor, however, is not representing the United States Government; he is the personal representative of the President.

Normally, more than a score of foreign governments maintain official representatives at the Vatican. These included, before the outbreak of war in 1939, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, the United Kingdom and most of the American republics except the United States and Mexico.

Most of these representatives still function, although many of the countries involved are under German occupation. Several months ago Japan, for the first time, sent a representative to the Vatican, and China later indicated a similar intention.

Under peacetime conditions the foreign representatives to the Vatican lived in or near Rome itself. Now they are quartered inside the boundary of Vatican City, the area of which is little more than 100 acres but which constitutes a sovereign state with its own postal system, its own railway station, its own currency, its own radio station. It is administered by a governor directly and exclusively responsible to the Pope, who exercises full legal, executive and judicial powers and deals with foreign governments through a Papal Secretary of State.

During Mr. Taylor's long absence from his post his assistant, Harold H. Tittman, Jr., maintained contact with the Vatican.

Dumser Elected Head of G. A. R.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Grand Army of the Republic wound up its 76th encampment Sept. 17 by electing as its Commander in Chief John S. Dumser of Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Dumser, who served 3½ years in the Army of Tennessee, said he heeded President Lincoln's call for volunteers and "joined up" in 1861 at Elgin, Ill.

Unopposed for Commander, he succeeds George A. Gay, Nashua, N. H.

Other officers elected were Isaac N. Sharp of Warsaw, Ind., Senior Vice-Commander; Charles H. Perry of Minneapolis, Minn., Junior Vice-Commander; Eugene Owen of Grand Rapids, Mich., Quartermaster; Thomas J. Noll of Des Moines, Iowa, Judge Advocate; Russell C. Martin of Los Angeles, Calif., Adjutant General; Katharine Flood of Newton, Mass., National Secretary, and Robert M. Rownd of Ripley, N. Y., Chaplain.

Special 'Jamming' Radio Stations Ordered by Laval

LONDON, Sept. 18 (ONA)—Special "jamming" stations have been established throughout France on instructions of Vichy Premier Pierre Laval, aimed at interfering with the widespread practice of listening to the London radiocast, it was learned today.

The development is considered an admission that the prohibition against listening to the British Radio has completely failed.

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Break With Axis by Chile Seen in Rios Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With legislative authority granted for President Rios to visit the United States and other American nations, well-informed authorities here feel that latest developments have moved Chile toward a breaking-point with the Axis.

The effect of Brazil's entry into the war cannot be over-emphasized, because that country has been regarded as a virtual ally of Chile. There was and is something concrete about Chile-Brazilian friendship and solidarity.

The general impression here is that a break with the Axis has definitely been decided on but that it will not occur until the President has returned from the United States, where he will ask for fundamental guarantees. It is presumed these guarantees will include co-operation in defense and supply problems.

It is felt by many here that it would be preferable for the rupture decision to be agreed on, at least formally, before Señor Rios leaves Washington, because, otherwise, he would be vulnerable to intense pressure in Buenos Aires on his way back to Chile. As arrangements stand at present, Argentina will be the last call on the return trip.

Large sections of the Radical Party and practically all the Socialists would prefer a break right now, but few consider there will be any early action, although there are a number of prominent politicians who calculate that President Rios's visit would be invested with more prestige if the decision were taken on the eve of his visit to Washington.

It has been confirmed by the Foreign Minister, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, that President Rios will not sign any agreements during his absence—which is in accordance with constitutional practice. Moreover, "the President wishes to share with other organs of national sovereignty the responsibility of any decisions adopted and to be guided by the patriotic counsel of legislative bodies."

These are the words of the Foreign Minister, who himself previously had explained that the decision on Rio de Janeiro recommendations, including that of rupture, rested on the executive power alone. This is contrary to the stand adopted by the Chilean delegation at Rio during the consultations of last January.

It is possible that President Rios may not be able to visit all the countries from which he received invitations, as he is unable to be absent for too long. There is confirmation, however, that he will visit Brazil and Argentina. To ignore an invitation from the last-named country at this delicate stage in inter-American relationships would be interpreted as nothing less than an affront.

The official viewpoint on the presidential visit is that the Roosevelt invitation to Señor Rios is an example of hemisphere solidarity despite the varying viewpoints held by American countries. In these days ordinary diplomatic exchanges are considered insufficient—that is the reason why so many statesmen cross frontiers for consultations, it is said.

The Chilean Government feels that, in view of the part the United States is playing in this war and the prestige of President Roosevelt "as chief of the greatest democracy in the world," there is no better place than Washington for President Rios to appreciate in all their magnitude the problems of the hour. There, it is felt, he will hear more clearly or, at any rate, from the most authorized voice of the democratic nations, "the clear expression of the doctrine and ideals of American solidarity."

This appears to dispose of the hopes of those who want rupture with the Axis now. Senator Jose Maza, a powerful Liberal personality, is one who favors immediate action. He says it would be "more virile if the breaking took place now, not later." Chileans have always claimed to be virile in policy.

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are still $24.50	are still $29.50	still $18.50

STORES IN ATLANTIC SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

New Films on Boston Screens—Radio—Lack of Unity Over R.I. Air-Raid Signals

'Battle of Midway,' Technicolor Documentary

Though "The Battle of Midway" is a short film it is an unusually interesting one. And it probably is being seen by more people than any other picture in town. For it is currently on view at the State and Orpheum, Metropolitan, Keith Memorial, Paramount and Fenway, Old South Newsreel and South Station Theaters.

In two reels, in Technicolor, the film gives a quick impression of how the battle looked to some of those who were there. Part of it was photographed by Commander John Ford, former Hollywood director now in the Navy, who worked a camera from a tower on Midway Island. An enlisted man took pictures from a machine-gun pit. Sea and air shots were photographed by an officer and an enlisted man in an aircraft carrier.

The short feature now in view was edited by Commander Ford from the mass of film exposed, some of which, it is said, was ruined by concussion from explosions. Commentary is spoken by Donald Crisp, Irving Pichel, Henry Fonda, and Jane Darwell.

Don't expect to get a clear bird's-eye view of just how the Japanese invasion forces were met and repulsed. War is not arranged for the convenience of photographers. Here there is the confusion of effect that seems to be characteristic of war documentaries and probably too of battles from the spectator's point of view. Emphasis is on what could be seen from the island and there is little of the conflict at sea.

But these things are understandable. The film still bears an undeniable stamp of authenticity. It gives an illuminating glimpse of what a large-scale attack must seem like to those in the midst of it. It bears witness to the courage and determination of the men in the armed forces. And it re-emphasizes written descriptions of the speed and destruction of modern aerial warfare.

'Give Out, Sisters'

The Andrews Sisters, who are familiar harmonizers, Grace McDonald, a cheerful young dancer better known on the stage than the screen, and Charles Butterworth, Walter Catlett, and William Frawley, all of whom are practiced comedians, carry the principal burden of "Give Out, Sisters," a slender musical comedy now at the Paramount and Fenway. The best of the entertainment is an elaborate song number, which brings the film to a conclusion, and the dancing in which Miss McDonald participates. The comedy tends to be too far-fetched but the comedians manage to provide some amusing moments.

The story is concerned with a society girl who is enrolled in a run-down dancing school under an assumed name, appears in a night club with her fellow pupils, is discovered there by the press, and is forbidden to participate further by her spinster aunts. The rest of the yarn turns on efforts to persuade the night club proprietor that the aunts have given their approval to the girl's further appearances. According to pattern, the aunts visit the night club and join in the final song.

Dan Dailey, Jr., a likeable lad, has a minor romantic role. Edith Barrett, Peggy Ryan, and Marie Blake are among those in the supporting cast.

"Tombstone," the companion feature, is a Western, dealing with the efforts of Wyatt Earp to bring law and order to the town. Richard Dix plays the part, with Frances Gifford, Edgar Buchanan, Kent Taylor, and Victor Jory among the others to be seen.

'Jackass Mail'

Even his more casual acquaintances know by now what to expect in a Wallace Beery film. The laughter, the tears, the melodrama are all present and accounted for in "Jackass Mail," which opened Thursday at the State and Orpheum. In his mildly harum-scarum character, Mr. Beery drives a mail wagon in frontier California, gets himself into some unofficial mischief, pays court to Marjorie Main, the town boss, and adopts for a "pardner" the youthful son of a mail robber who had been killed in a gun battle.

In some respects, "Jackass Mail" is slightly reminiscent of Mr. Beery's "The Champ," since it uses the situation of the small boy who does his best to reform his hard-drinking guardian. Those responsible for plot and direction have set themselves no dilemmas which do not yield to traditional stratagems. J. Carrol Naish, Darryl Hickman, and William Haade play supporting roles.

© Columbia

Ronald Colman and Jean Arthur

In "Talk of the Town," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday.

'Pinafore' Melodies On Air Tonight

Dr. Frank Black, conducting "Cities Service Concert," presents a group of melodies from "H.M.S. Pinafore," sung by Lucille Manners, soprano, Ross Graham, baritone, and the chorus. Miss Manners will also sing "Deep In My Heart," from Romberg's "Student Prince," and Grieg's "I Love Thee." Mr. Graham sings Squires' "Three for Jack," and the ensemble sings "Donkey Serenade" from Friml's "Firefly." The orchestra plays "Oxford Street" from Coates' "London Again," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

"The Kate Smith Hour" returns tonight for its twelfth successive season with Kate Smith, Ted Collins, Olyn Landick (the "Hackensack Gossip"), and Jack Miller's orchestra, and will continue to follow the established format of music, comedy, drama, and guests. Ray Milland, screen star, is tonight's guest, in an original radio drama, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Christopher Morley and Orson Welles are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the U. S. Army's Services of Supply; Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission and former National Commander of the Legion; Lynn U. Stambaugh, outgoing commander, are speakers at the opening of the three-day meeting of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Legion, being held in Kansas City, Missouri, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Result Is Some Communities Seldom Have Needed Tests

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18—Air-raid wardens and other civilian defense workers in Rhode Island have been idle for six weeks or more because of a difference of opinion between the Army and the Office of Civilian Defense over the proper method of signaling to be used during test blackouts and mobilizations, civilian defense officials in Rhode Island explained this week. Some of the communities have not had any air-raid tests for more than two months.

The Army is reported to prefer a single signal on the sirens to announce the blackout. The regional OCD, on the other hand, is reported to favor a signal to announce the alert and another to announce the blackout.

"There is no need of trying to go through with public drills until agreement is reached on a standard signal," Leo Gorman, Chief Air-Raid Warden of the Providence Civilian Defense Council, said. Brig. Gen. Earl C. Webster, State Director of Civilian Defense, confirmed this view and admitted he was discouraged by the disagreement which makes it necessary to postpone further tests.

Can Collections Begin

Collection of used tin cans from householders began in Providence this week, the first City in the State to launch the collection program, but results were not impressive on the first few days. The Rhode Island Salvage Committee had hoped to collect 33,600 pounds of the cans this week—a load sufficient to fill one freight car planned to leave this City for the de-tinning plant.

One of the five trucks engaged in the collection picked up only 100 pounds of cans the first day of the drive.

"The people seem to be unable to follow directions, or they are just not interested," Lawrence Lanpher, Executive Director of the Salvage Committee, reported.

Results were more encouraging in Woonsocket where that City's salvage committee reported more than one ton of the cans was collected in a single ward.

Hunting Permitted

A controversy over whether to permit hunting in Rhode Island woodlands this autumn was settled this week when Gov. J. Howard McGrath disapproved the proposed ban on hunting. He ruled that no wartime restrictions were necessary and that hunting would be permitted as usual.

The ban on hunting was first proposed by I. Peace Hazard, Chairman of the Narragansett Council of Defense and a prominent civic laeder. He raised two arguments in favor of the ban. First, he said, the huntsmen frequently cause unintentional fires in the woodlands. Second, licenses for hunting are issued with only a cursory inspection of the applicant's qualifications, Mr. Hazard said, and there is a possibility that saboteurs might obtain licenses and cause serious damage by setting forest fires.

Mr. Hazard pointed out, also that often in the past hunting has been banned in Rhode Island for periods when the menace of forest fires was particularly serious and he mentioned the disastrous fires in the western sections of the State last spring as an example of the fire danger.

Governor McGrath made a single concession to those favoring the ban. He recommended that all town clerks carefully scrutinize applications for hunting licenses and proposed that licenses might be certified by the State Police.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by M. Louis Vernuil. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flight Lieutenant." Pat O'Brien, 2, 5, 8. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Dolores Costello, Joseph Cotten, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Give Out Sisters," with the Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Monastery." 2:40, 5, 7:20, 10. "Annie Laurie." 1, 3:40, 6, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Flying with Music." 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—"Always in My Heart." Gloria Warren, Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Private Buckaroo," Harry James, Andrews Sisters. 2:30, 5:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Holiday Inn" Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Modern—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel—"F. B. I. Front." "March of Time." "Tex McCrary vs. Pierre Van Paassen and Mr. Stanley High." 30 minutes of news. Continuous.

Orpheum—"Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:35, 10:30. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenberg. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Battle of Midway." 12:07, 3:02, 5:57, 8:52.

Paramount—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:10. "Tombstones." Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:35.

Scollay—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"The Battle of Midway." "The F. B. I. Front." "More About Nostradamus." "Glen Gray and His Casa Loma Orchestra." "Russia's Baku." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 12:50, 3:50, 7:08, 10:17. "Sweetheart of the Fleet." Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:30 a. m., 2:29, 5:38, 8:47. "Battle of Midway." 2:10, 5:19, 8:28.

Telepix—"Stalingrad." "March of Time." "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec." cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Panther's Claw." Sidney Blackmer. 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:40, 8:20. "Battle of Midway." 10:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:30. "Manhunt." 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:55.

Tremont—"Tin Pan Alley." John Payne, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:23, 6:40, 10.

Uptown—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Kennel Murder," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:16, 9:31.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles, Maria Montez. 1:50, 5, 8. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, John Hall. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Coolidge Corner: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, John Hall, Peter Lorre. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "There's One Born Every Minute." Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:50, 5:18, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "10 Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Lynn Bari, Preston Foster. 2, 8.
University: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Dianna Barrymore. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:22, 9:22. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. "Ships With Wings," John Clements. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:27, 7, 9:49. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 8:22.
Park: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 8:15. "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes, Jane Frazee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 5:08, 8:16. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:22, 6:30, 9:38.
Mystic: "There's One Born Every Minute." Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 8:40. "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 1:20, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:33, 9:08. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 2:25, 8.
Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat OBrien. 3:25, 8:30. "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:48, 7:48. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:23, 9:23.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "What's Cookin'." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford — "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:35, 8:20. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 6:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.
Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. "Rebellious Daughters," Marjorie Reynolds. Verna Hillie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 2, 8.
Strand: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 2:18, 7:54. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 3:57, 9:33.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Fantasia." "Private Buckaroo," Andrew Sisters, Dick Foran. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Maureen O'Hara. 1:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Time Out for Rhythm," Ann Miller, Rudy Vallee, Rose Mary Lane. "The Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:48, 8:09. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2:10, 6:30, 9:48.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 252 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 8 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned. WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4 m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6,005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar, HP5B (shortwave), 6,300mc (49.75m).

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 19

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 20

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World"; "Weapons for Victory"; "Unity"; Prof. Henry W. Holmes, speaker.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Christian Science Programs

4:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), 11.79mc and (15.35mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Sept. 20

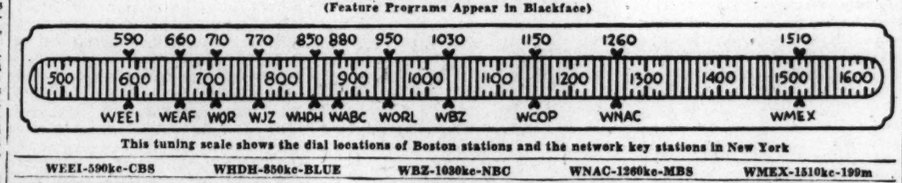
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War on Land." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Telegraphic reports,	Dance Matinee: records.
3:15 News; Snapshots	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Philadelphia at Brook-	Dance Matinee: records.
3:30 Columbia Concert	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	lyn	Dance Matinee: records.
3:45 Orchestra	Ralph Massaro, tenor	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports,	Dance Matinee: records.
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia at Brook-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	lyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:30 Treasury Parade	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic reports,	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:45 Talk; Orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Phila. at Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:15 lies; music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30 Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	California Melodies	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Let's Waltz"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News Comments	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 Frank Parker, songs	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Candlelight and Silver:	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15 The World Today	Backstage Interview	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30 Melody Weavers	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborhood Call	"Red Ryder"; drama	Musical Comedy Records
7:45 Gilbert-Sullivan	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00 'Kate Smith Hour':	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	Viennese Music
8:15 music; comedy;	"Gibbs & Finney"; sk.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30 drama; guests	U. S. Treasury Show	"Information Please!";	"This Is Navy Norfolk";	The Lyric Theater
8:45 Kate Smith; News.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Sixto Dowell's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse"; Ray	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Block's Orchestra	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 "That Brewster	Dinah Shore in Person.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45 Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; News	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports; Defense.
10:15 Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 well; Margo; Herb	Men, Machines—Victory,	World's Most Honored	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Hal MacIntyre's Orch.
10:45 Shriner; Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:00 News; Rideout	Dance Orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Or.	Newscast	Victory Forum	Del Courtney's Orch.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End: News
11:45 chestra	Music: News	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Musical Program	Newscast	Musicale; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Camp program
8:45 Carl Moore's Club	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Singing Strings
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; or.
9:45 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or.
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	American Legion Aux.	"Aldrich Family";	"Rainbow House"; Juve-	Studio program
10:15 reports; music; or.	"The Cadets"	recording	nile Prgrm, Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Junior Bond Drive.	Treasury Star Parade.	South American Way	"Sing and Swing Shop";	"Goin' Shopping With
10:45 Food Fair	Air Express Music	Saturday Serenade	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Marie Mason"
11:00 News; Garden talk.	Young People in Review	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Jan Pierce, songs
11:15 American Stories	Young People in Review	Coming"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30 "Let's Pretend";	Little Blue Playhouse;	"Encores"; musical pro-	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 "Let's Pretend"	dramatization	gram	Army Band Concert	News reports
12:00 Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Reporter; Music.	James M. Landis	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Ray Milland	"Mystery Money Quiz";	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Mrs. Mark W. Murrill	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 News Service	Art Moger, Talk	Terrace Room Ensemble	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	Terrace Room Ensemble	Col. Frank Knox	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Science Adventures.	Al & Lee Reiser, piano.	Robert F. Patterson	Col. Frank Knox	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45 Symphonettes	U. S. Coast Guard	News Service	Baseball Fans Interview	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; "Of Men and	American Legion Con-	"Autumn Leaves"; music	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Victory Program
2:15 Books"; interview.	vention; speakers	"Autumn Leaves"; music	Giants baseball game.	Coast Guard Parade
2:30 United We Stand	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Organ Recital
2:45 United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	Matinee in Rhythm	Giants baseball game.	News reports
3:00 Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	"Saturday Special"	Giants baseball game.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Report to Nation.	Air Express Music	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Report to Nation	Saturday Serenade	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Giant, baseball game.	Wartime Buying; Music
4:00 'Hello from Hawaii';	News Service	Pan American Holiday.	"USO Calling USA".	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 variety show; News	Air Express Music

Record in Family Migration in the N. E. Area in Next Three Months Forecast

At Least 150,000 Persons Expected to Shift Residence

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Oct. 1, 1942, . . . the start of the greatest three-months' period ever recorded in the migration of families looking for new homes. . . ."

That may be what students of American history will read in postwar classrooms. Or they may find footnotes in tomorrow's history books alluding to the fact that Oct. 1, 1942, might have started the greatest family exodus from one state into another if "there had only been enough moving vans available."

Out of an estimated half-million people who hope to terminate their present leases about Oct. 1, at least 150,000 are expected to take up new residences in New England's highly industrialized towns and cities. Many of these will just be changing residences within New England. Other thousands will come from distant points into New England for the first time.

It will be a far different story than the customary late summer rush for new and more attractive homes. Today the search will emphasize simply a reasonable degree of livability with a heavy line under "easy commuting distance to defense plants."

If a garden and a bit of green grass is available, so much the better. But home to the millions of persons who will move into new places during the ensuing 12 months will be gauged chiefly in terms of good transportation and accessibility to the factory. That is the reason most of the hundreds of thousands of migrating people will "rent" rather than "buy" new homes. Their temporary domiciles will range all the way from trailers to deluxe apartments (where they can find them) and to attic rooms that patriotic and enterprising city families have added to their existing homes.

Whether or not the moving vans can take care of the national migration is still an open question depending upon the travel peaks. At least one thing is certain . . . many thousands of moving families will do their best to get to new homes in trailers, busses and private cars. Moving companies are not only short of labor, they are also linked in closely with the highway movement of military equipment.

Hence, if you are going to move: "Get in your moving order early with trucking companies or reserve space as soon as possible in rapidly filling warehouses for the storage of your household furnishings."

In New York as early as Sept. 1 moving companies warned that families desiring to move "must move now or not at all." But the problem is that leases do not expire until Oct. 1 and some 450,000 will want to move within the short span of one week. What may happen in Boston and elsewhere this fall was illustrated last spring in Chicago when about 65 per cent of the leases expired with Chicago movers receiving about 300 calls for which they had no vans.

According to the Wall Street Journal these families had to do their moving in their own cars, station wagons or in ice and coal delivery trucks made available after business hours.

The Journal also stated that whereas 2,000,000 people ordinarily pack up their baggage throughout the nation and move to new homes sometime between Oct. 1 and New Year's there will be 3,000,000 people trying to move at that time this year, most of them around Oct. 1. About one-third of all leases expire on that date and about 5 per cent of the people who move go to different cities.

With the rush for new homes up to Oct. 1 already recorded at 50 per cent better than 1941, something of an all-time record in family migrations is expected to be established in 1942. The annual figure may reach 10,000,000 people.

* * *

Home Building Drops

Home building continues to drop off in Massachusetts as compared with last year, although no one seems to have told the city of Springfield which applied for the construction of 100 new homes in August.

The Springfield surge comprises one-third of all the homes applied for in the state and made up almost $300,000 of the total state expenditure of $370,553 for home building in August. Of these 277 new units throughout the state, 10 were only camps and 255 were single family domiciles of the defense type.

In the grand total of all types of construction including factories, civic buildings and warehouses, Boston leads the field with 347 buildings applied for against 203 for Springfield. Quincy was third with 106 and the small town of Weymouth was next with 79.

Weymouth's defense housing boom put this town second in the list of home building communities with a total of 43 applications in August.

By a Staff Photographer

First Waacs to Report for Duty in Boston

Left to right: Third Officer Alice Jean Gordon of New York City and Third Officer Elizabeth Paine reporting to executive officer, Maj. George R. Amunds, at the First Fighter Command Recruiting Station on Commonwealth Avenue.

Two Waacs Report for Duty At Army Recruiting Quarters

The first Waacs assigned to the First Fighter Command Recruiting and Induction Station of the Army at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue reported this morning to Executive Officer, Major George R. Amunds.

They are Alice Jean Gordon of New York City, formerly make-up editor for a national magazine, and Elizabeth Paine of Rochester, N. Y., previously senior employment counsel for the United States Employment Service in Rochester.

They will not replace men in this instance, it was stated, but will be additions to the Waacs recruiting staff under Lieut. Carleton K. Marshall. They were in the first group of officer candidates to report at Fort Des Moines on July 20, graduated and commissioned on Aug. 29.

Although the girls bear the gold shoulder bar of second lieutenants, they will be known by the corresponding rank of Third Officer for the present anyway, and will be addressed as "Miss."

They will assist with the recruiting of women for the Army, and if they succeed in inspiring prospective Waacs with even a small part of their own enthusiasm for the uniformed service, they will not lack for candidates.

The strenuous Army training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is apparently the answer to a maiden's prayer, for it makes fat girls thin and thin girls fat, according to the report of Third Officers Gordon and Paine, who announced gleefully that they had lost five and six pounds, respectively.

One thin girl, they said, took on 15 pounds. They confessed to "enormous appetites," said the food was excellent and plentiful.

Waacs are now driving jeeps and big Army trucks at Fort Des Moines, they reported, and are running the mess halls. Hundreds more will soon be quartered in new buildings which are mushrooming over 80 acres.

"You never saw such a fine spirit," declared Third Officer Gordon. "You would be proud of American women."

Up at 5:30 a. m., the Waacs keep up a swift pace of marching, drilling and classes until 7 p. m., with little time left for laundry, baths and shampoos before lights are out at 9:30.

Both declared they were delighted to be assigned to Boston, and Miss Paine said although she had only been on the job half an hour she already felt at home because she was really a New Englander, having been born in Maine.

Stagger Plan Of Work Hours To Begin Oct. 1

A staggered working schedule for 4,000 Boston employees of retail stores and insurance companies, the State and the City of Boston will be put into effect on Thursday, Oct. 1, it is announced by William H. Day, chairman of the City of Boston War Transportation Conservation Committee. The new plan is designed to ease the peak rush-hour traffic on the Boston Elevated System.

A segment of city employees whose working hours have been from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. will be required to report an hour earlier while a skeleton force will remain on duty from 4 to 5 p. m. Employees of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts working in Boston will start their work day three-quarters of an hour earlier than at present. Insurance workers will be asked to be at their desks one-quarter or on-half an hour earlier. Working hours of retail store workers will be decided later.

Firm Ordered To Pay Workers

Reed and Prince Manufacturing Company of Worcester, its President, Chester T. Reed, and its Treasurer, Alden Reed, were today ordered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston "to purge themselves of contempt of court" by fully complying with a previous decree of the same court to reimburse three former employees for earnings they would have received had they not been discharged.

The decision was in reply to a petition filed by the National Labor Relations Board for an order of contempt against the company which had not paid fully the money previously ordered paid to Michael Sullivan, Clifford A. Gallant, and Roy Harold Stevens, Jr.

By a Staff Photographer

What! . . . New Houses in Lexington?

Yes, there are a few of them despite the war, but here is one of your last looks at prewar constructed homes. They are both in the Battle Green home development of W. H. Lyon. The one above has just been sold, but the one below is still available for purchase (the last one in this community). Royal Barry Wills designed all the houses in Battle Green, and even if only one can be bought they are all well worth seeing.

'Soft Attitude' Toward Vichy Charged by Clare Boothe Luce

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce accused the administration today of adopting "far too soft an attitude" towards Vichy France and Franco's Spain, and contended that its policy was "our old friend appeasement under a new name."

In support of her accusation, the comely, blonde Republican nominee for Congress said in an interview that the administration was negotiating with Franco's government over steps to preserve Spanish art treasures.

"The insidious thing about the proposed art project in Spain," she asserted, "is that it implies that Franco will be there after the war.

"If any fascist dictator is there after the war, we will already have lost the peace."

Mrs. Luce, playwright and roving war correspondent, received about 15 reporters in her first mass interview since Fairfield County (Fourth District) Republicans named her as their candidate for Congress last Monday.

A reporter asked how her husband, Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Life and Fortune magazines, took her entry into politics.

"He thinks it is a very fine thing for me to do," she said.

She said she would make the conduct of the war her principal issue, touching on county problems only as they were related to the war effort. Few rallies would be staged, she said, because of gasoline and tire rationing.

Pooling of Salesmen's Cars Is Approved by State OPA

The co-operation and backing of the Office of Price Administration were bestowed today on a plan for pooling salesmen's cars sponsored by the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The plan, which sets up the Sales Managers Club as a clearing house for salesmen needing or offering transportation, is calculated to reduce rubber and gasoline use substantially. Each salesman — there are 25,000 in Greater Boston who could be affected by the plan—is at liberty to give his itinerary to the Chamber of Commerce, which will then make an effort to match salesmen covering the same territory.

The OPA gave its indorsement at a conference attended by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Administrator; Lester W. Yule, State Fuel Rationing Officer, and Benjamin F. Stacey, of the Sales Managers Club.

It was announced that local rationing board will be notified of the plan and that all trade and sales groups in the State will be asked directly by the OPA to join in the "share-the-ride" exchanges.

"I want to express my hearty indorsement of the ingenuity and initiative displayed by the Sales Managers Club," said Mr. Parkman. "This sort of action is just what is needed in view of the extreme shortage of rubber disclosed by the Baruch Committee report.

"The ready response to the Sales Managers Club's plan indicates the eager willingness of these salesmen, many of whom have been in competition with each other for years, to promote the interest of national unity without sacrificing any of their friendly rivalry."

Announcement came yesterday from Washington that the OPA henceforth consider it illegal for a person to possess a ration book not issued to him, or to the use of which he is not entitled. It is hoped that this step will further clamp down on "black market" practices in gasoline rationing.

Manpower Chief For N. E. Named

Joseph A. Smith, personnel director of Sears Roebuck & Company in Boston, today took up the job of War Manpower Director for New England.

His appointment was announced last night by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission at Washington.

Mr. Smith forecast that more than a quarter of a million additional workers would have to be recruited for war production industries of New England during the next 12 months.

"Some idea of the enormous task we face in this region can be seen in the figures which have just been obtained as to our war industry labor needs for the next 12 months," Mr. Smith said. "Without counting the numbers needed to replace men who will be taken into the armed services, we need 240,000 workers to meet war industry expansion."

Rowell of G. O. P. Entertains Press

George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, entertained members of the press of Greater Boston at a luncheon this noon at the Boston City Club, where he outlined plans for the forthcoming campaign, which he characterized as a "clean, hard, two-fisted fight," with every assurance of victory for the Republican Party.

11 Bay State Cities Affected By Threat of Bus Walkout

Fifteen hundred bus drivers on lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway took a vote today on whether to strike in 11 Massachusetts cities.

The vote is expected to go overwhelmingly in favor of a walkout, and with this move placed in their hands for possible use, union officials will press the company for reopening and settlement of a wage dispute.

What brought on the strike vote was dissatisfaction of union men with a recent arbitration award. The Board gave them a raise of six cents. They had asked for 22 cents more and doubtless would have accepted 12.

The award brought the pay of drivers from 88 cents to 94 and of the 500 or 600 skilled mechanics from 88½ cents to 94.

Previously union negotiations had obtained a raise on the Boston Elevated to $1 an hour for operators after one year's service, and more for many mechanics. The Eastern Massachusetts men felt their pay should be nearer that of the Boston El, especially as regarding the mechanics.

The company replied today through Fred A. Cummings, a Vice-President, by saying that issue before the union was whether or not it would abide by an arbitration award which both sides had agreed in advance to accept.

The union also charged that the deciding arbitrator, Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, had subsequently modified the provisions of the award dealing with "make up" time, when operators make up their cash after their day's work. Mr. Mansfield today declared the award had not been changed. This apparently removes one of the chief union objections, $60,000 in pay being involved.

33d Masons Meeting in Boston

Members of the Thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, from the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the Supreme Council in the United States, are in Boston today for their 130th annual meeting, which opened at the Hotel Statler and will continue through Sept. 24. More than 1,000 are in attendance.

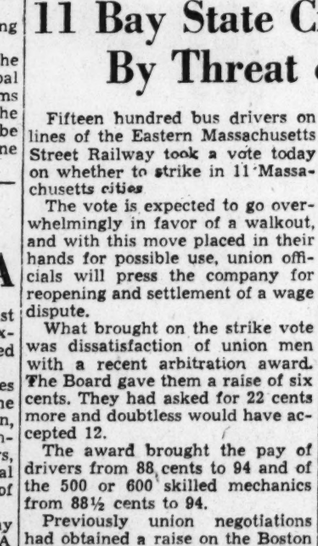
Because of the war many of the usual features of such a gathering will be omitted this year, including the sightseeing tours that are generally a popular attraction for members and their wives. The Supreme Council has already invested $500,000 in war bonds, it was disclosed.

Committee meetings and rehearsals constitute the bulk of today's activities, but the week's schedule includes business meetings, dinners, a church service in which four bishops will participate at Trinity Church, general sessions of the Supreme Council, headed by Melvin M. Johnson, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, and the conferring of the Thirty-third Degree, highest honor that can come to any Mason.

An oil painting of Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, late Deputy for Massachusetts in the Supreme Council, and an Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, was put on exhibition at the Hotel Statler for the session. It was painted by Charles W. Dennis of Needham for the Grand Lodge which Dr. Hamilton served for many years as Grand Secretary. Another portrait of the noted Masonic authority, painted by the same artist, was recently presented to Tufts College, of which he was a former President, by a group of his Masonic friends.

Mrs. Johnson is Honorary Chairman of a committee for entertainment of the wives of members, and extensive plans have been made for keeping them active. Mrs. Norman K. Wiggin is Chairman.

High Mason



Wide World

Melvin Maynard Johnson

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, of the United States.

Boston's Can and Scrap Plans

Boston householders are again reminded that Monday marks the second collection-week for tin cans in this area, and the salvage division of the War Production Board sent out today a fervent plea to housewives to make this collection 100 per cent more successful than the one in August.

Two principal things should be remembered in this connection: One, that tins should be properly prepared. They should be washed, opened at both ends, and flattened, with the labels removed. Two, they should be put out on the sidewalk well in advance of eight o'clock in the morning on the day the trucks are due to call for them. Last month the truck drivers found this latter point a serious bottleneck in the collection work. Many housewives had not put out the cans and the trucks had to wait or go on without them. A good plan, they announce, would be to put out the cans the night before.

Last night's giant rally at the Hotel Bradford to launch the October drive for 60,000 tons of scrap from Massachusetts reflected the spirit which has already begun to animate the salvage workers of the State.

Frequent expletives peppered the extremely plain speaking that roused salvage chairmen to fighting pitch. Predominant was the note that although large scrap projects are "fine," it is "the rusty roller skates in Joe Doakes' cellar" that count the most. Said Lieutenant Commander Donnell, "they are important enough so that the Japs hauled them out of our ports for years, those half-pounds of metal which make the difference whether it is an American or a Nazi who falls in battle."

Quoting a Georgia lieutenant who had returned from a New Guinea raid, Commander Donnell said our men "threw everything but the fire extinguisher at those Japs. They fight with every weapon that comes to their hands. If they ever run out of bullets, they will fight with their fists."

"It is up to you," he went on, "to see to it that whenever a landing party smashes its way ashore there is tough steel in its bayonets."

Boston Education Center Giving New Radio Course

Preceding the formal opening of the tenth year at the Boston Center for Adult Education on Oct. 5, a course in radio will begin Tuesday, Sept. 22, under the direction of Fearing Pratt, associate member of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Given twice weekly for 12 weeks, the course will follow the United State Office of Education outline used by the Signal Corps and is designed for those planning to join this unit.

Featured among many technical "victory courses" is a new group of pre-flight training courses based on Government material, including physics, mathematics, and meteorology.

WELLESLEY, MASS.
and surrounding countryside.
Dignified Georgian Colonial, almost new, set well back from road in excellent residential section; 9 rms., 3 baths, library with fireplace; lovely lawns and gardens; priced low for quick sale.
To Settle an Estate. 7-room Colonial custom built, 3 baths, lav.; ½ acre well landscaped; never occupied.
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Over Seiler's Restaurant
Wellesley, Mass.
Wel. 0290—1870—2473, Sudbury 223

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Autumn is the moment to get that CEDAR FENCING you've wanted. We make types for every purpose—picket, screen, hurdle, dog, post and rail, etc. Durable, handsome, economical.
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1869 ... Deeply etched on the economic record of America is *Black Friday*, September 24, 1869, when panic caused by a gold corner swept the New York Stock Exchange. This is but one of the depressions through which Quincy Mutual has carried its policyholders. Today, after 91 years of service, Quincy Mutual has never failed to make good fire loss, never assessed a policy, never failed to pass on savings as high as 20% on Quincy Mutual premiums. All policies now being issued are non-assessable. Isn't *this* the company for you?
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French Clergy Join in Call To Stop Exile of Jews

Continued from Page 1

action and 10,000 Jews all without a country and foreigners who have come to France since 1936 were recently arrested in the unoccupied zone and deported, along with others of their race from the occupied zone to regions where they can do work useful for the European collectivity."

Anti-Jewish Police Force

Gringoire cites the same spokesman as saying that in view of the small number of Jews deported in comparison with the number in France "this first police roundup should be followed by many more." The writer advocates a special "anti-Jewish police force."

The report of families separated by the police and children taken from parents is denied by Gringoire, through Vichy has itself been less categoric about it in saying that this was not desired by the Government.

In the midst of these expressions of public disapproval Le Temps, which habitually supports governmental action, takes occasion in an editorial entitled "Moral Values" to praise the International Red Cross in language, the real purport of which has been understood by the French public.

Le Temps says: "'We are children of the same Father.' This phrase from Holy Script, which the passions and fanaticisms sometimes make us forget, could be the Red Cross motto, as it does not distinguish between peoples and men, and was developed in a country — Switzerland — where respect for the human person and the sanctity of life is the sacred law which has never been violated."

The public has assumed that the Jewish deportations from unoccupied France are part of a general German order, to which the Vichy Government has conformed.

Germans Execute Strikers

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP) — In a dispatch datelined "from the German frontier," Reuters reported that the Germans had announced the execution of the leaders of Luxemburg miners and steel workers who went on general strike last week in protest against Nazi measures.

The dispatch quoted the German announcement as saying "ringleaders and inciters of the general strike have been captured and handed over to just punishment," and added that some of them "already have atoned for their crimes while others are awaiting their sentences."

The Germans said normal working conditions had been restored in Luxemburg.

The number of those arrested or executed was not given.

Meanwhile the conscription of Luxemburg men into the German Army which followed on the heels of the Grand Duchy's incorporation into the Reich—one of the reasons for the general strike—was reported in full swing. First recruits have reported mustering at centers under threat of the severest punishment for evading service.

[The Overseas News Agency reported in a London dispatch that virtually the entire population of the Grand Duchy took part in a demonstration against the German action. Fires were said to have broken out in railway stations, tramways were wrecked and roads blocked.]

Smallest State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Luxemburg is the smallest of the states under German domination. According to the National Geographic Society, it is smaller than Rhode Island and less than half as many persons live within its border.

Luxemburg celebrated a century of independence in April, 1939, a year and a month before it was overrun by the Germans on their way to Belgium and France.

The little grand duchy, which was essentially a democracy in spite of the feudal form of its government, was primarily an idyllic tourist wonderland of small farms, large vineyards and low taxes.

Only the tip of the state lying southward from Luxemburg City disturbed the pastoral scene, a National Geographic Society bulletin points out. There in the iron hills of Lorraine were smoke-belching furnaces, forges and foundries. There a tenth of the state's 300,000 population, supplemented by workers from neighboring nations, earned for Luxemburg in some years a rank among the first 10 nations of the world in iron and steel production. In the record year 1937 nearly 8,000,000 tons of iron ore were mined. Two and a half million tons of pig iron and a like amount of steel were produced.

Colin Kelly Honored At Plant Dedication

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18 (AP)—The war will be won "not by machines, but by human beings," Assistant Secretary of War R. A. Lovett asserted yesterday in dedicating to the memory of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., the new airplane gun turret plant of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company.

"You men and women have a special interest in the type of plane Kelly flew," Mr. Lovett addressed workers at the ceremony, "because they carry your gun turrets."

Mr. Lovett dedicated to the memory of the heroic Army pilot "not merely this splendid plant, but especially the vital daily work to be done in it." The plant has been in war production for some time.

Present at the dedication ceremonies were Mr. and Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, Sr., of Madison Fla., parents of the flier who was killed after sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna; a sister, Miss Emy Kelly, and a brother, Paul.

Shell From Harbor Lands Harmlessly

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—An antiaircraft shell accidentally discharged from a craft in New York Harbor yesterday landed in the garden of a residence at Westerleigh, Staten Island.

The Eastern Defense Command announced that no damage was done and no injuries were caused when the shell exploded.

The shell struck in the garden of Mrs. Selma Dohlmar and drove into the ground three feet. Mrs. Dohlmar described the incident as a "loud thud." The shell exploded in midair.

The incident was the second of its kind in New York City. On March 13, an antiaircraft gun accidentally discharged eight rounds, one of which chipped a corner of the 40-story Equitable Building in the heart of the financial district. Debris and shell fragments fell to the street, but no one was injured.

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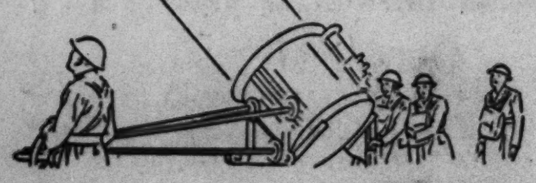

Say not, the struggle naught availeth.

Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

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Stalingrad Defenders Fight on Banks of Volga

Continued from Page 1

northwestern outskirts, and pushing almost to the cliffs overhanging the west bank of the Volga.

With no choice between counterattack and surrender, the Russians took their stand.

A terrible battle flamed along the tree-lined avenues leading to the river front. The first German units which had speared through the city, pointed by tanks, were forced back. The struggle continued in mounting violence with the enemy trying to fortify himself in the northwestern fringe of Stalingrad.

Two successive German efforts to take Stalingrad by storm were reported repulsed in the preceding 24 hours.

Russians Repulse First Penetration

The first penetration into the city's streets, announced in a Russian communique on the night of Sept. 17, has been repulsed. The mid-day bulletin said that two battalions of enemy infantry again rushed into one of the streets but were forced to retreat after severe hand-to-hand fighting.

Meanwhile the Russian Army was credited with a new offensive in the Voronezh area, about 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, said that an artillery, mortar and aerial bombardment to soften the German positions and plough paths through the enemy minefields, barbed wire systems and firepoints was followed by an infantry advance in several sectors.

Russian troops moved forward swiftly from the south and east, the dispatch said, and occupied several positions around German-besieged Voronezh.

On the north side of Voronezh, German defenses were said to have slowed down the offensive, but the Russians were credited with breaking their way through the obstacles. On the west bank of the Don—that is, on the opposite side of the river from Voronezh—a series of important hills was reported occupied.

Stalingrad, however, remained the most vital sector of Russia's whole great battleline.

Field dispatches said the German Air Force, striking in formations of 80 to 100 planes, continued to lay waste to sections of the Volga River city, but 19 were brought down by ground gunners and out-numbered Soviet fighters.

Nazis Prepare New Springboard

Firing points and anti-tank obstacles were hastily erected by the Germans for protection against counterattacks and to serve as a springboard for another effort to drive to the heart of Stalingrad, Red Star said.

The Germans attacked in a familiar pattern. Squads of automatic rifle men, hunched low and running, moved up first in an effort to cut through and disrupt defenses from the rear. Tanks and motorized infantry followed them. Overhead planes dumped bombs on knots of Soviet resistance.

Streams of bullets whined and richocheted through the streets and the defenders were forced back for a time, but they rebounded to oust the invaders at bayonet point, yard by yard and house by house.

The Russians were backed down tree-lined avenues to cliffs overlooking the Volga water front at one time. With precipices behind them and tanks before them, they organized their counterattack in a supreme effort to save the great economic center from the Germans.

A Tass dispatch said thousands of fresh Siberian troops, their military training newly completed, were now moving to the front and many were already engaged in the battle of Stalingrad, now in its 25th day.

Sailors of the Russian Black Sea Fleet were reported by Pravda to be engaged in Caucasus mountain fighting, battling the Germans in the narrow passes.

Izvestia, elaborating on this phase of the struggle, said that the mountain people were actively aiding the Red Army against the Germans threatening the Central Caucasus regions of Cherkessiya, Karachai and Kabarda. The civilians were said to be building and repairing roads and collecting food for the troops.

The Rome Radio said today that a flotilla of German motor torpedo boats had sunk 10 Russian ships of a total of 154,000 tons that were carrying "forces trying to escape by sea from the Caucasus."

Large quantities of war matériel also went down with the ships, the radio claimed.

By a Staff Artist

Progress on Madagascar

Arrows indicate main points of advance of British troops on island of Madagascar, including new landing at main port of Tamatave.

sistance, the British East Africa Command announced.

Tamatave is 130 miles northeast of Tananarive, the island's inland Capital, and the first British beach head on the East Coast. The new landing came after the French colony had turned down British terms for an armistice.

Both British and French radio reports from the island had announced the occupation of Tamatave, but the communiqué was the first disclosure that it was taken by newly landed forces rather than by an offshoot of the columns moving toward Tananarive through the interior.

All the previous landings—three with which the invasion began on Sept. 10 and a fourth this week—were on the Madagascar west coast, across the Mozambique Channel from Southeast Africa. The only previous British foothold on Madagascar was at Diego Suarez, naval station at the northern tip which was captured last May.

Although earlier radiocasts said that the British entered Tamatave after the French had withdrawn in the night, the communiqué disclosed that "an envoy sent ashore to secure peaceful occupation of the town was received with fire."

It said a strong landing force was put ashore quickly, however, and the town surrendered "after a few shells had been directed at the defenses by His Majesty's warships."

British forces marching on Tananarive from the west coast landings have pressed south of Andreba, about 100 miles northeast of the colonial Capital, after fighting "successful engagements with the French forces," the communiqué said.

It reported also further southward progress in the Maromandia area, on the northwest coast where a British force landed earlier this week.

New Guinea:

Allied Planes Raid Buna

United Nations planes sent 35,000 rounds of cannon and machine-gun fire into the Japanese invasion base of Buna in New Guinea to destroy or damage at least 15 barges and start fuel dump fires visible for 25 miles, a communiqué said.

The destructive fighter plane attack on Buna, which feeds the overland drive toward Port Moresby, occurred while United Nations ground troops were locked in "sporadic fighting" with Japanese jungle troops at Ioribaiwa, only 32 air line miles from Port Moresby.

United Nations planes also made attacks on Japanese bases in New Britain, northwest of the Solomons, where United States Marines apparently still were holding their own despite heavy Japanese pressure.

In a night attack on the big New Britain base of Rabaul "our heavy bombers raided enemy installations and the wharf area," the communiqué said. "Bombs were dropped on building dispersal areas, causing explosions and starting several fires visible for 30 miles and destroying grounded aircraft.

One bomber unit also attacked Gasmata on the southern New Britain coast, but with "unknown results."

The heavy aerial stab at Buna had the twin objectives of relieving enemy pressure on the United Nations troops defending the approaches to Port Moresby, and at the same time dry up the Japanese source of supplies. The enemy has to haul his supplies by sea from upper New Guinea and New Britain down to Buna, then send them by native carriers across the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Bordeaux Raid:

RAF Bombs Docks At U-Boat Base

While the weather shielded Germany proper from air attack in the night of Sept. 17, planes of the RAF's Coastal Command bombed docks at Bordeaux, German-held port and submarine base of Southern France on the Bay of Biscay.

Preceding the assault, Beaufighters of the same Command, on patrol over the Bay of Biscay during the day, destroyed three enemy bombers and lost one of their own number, the Air Ministry's communiqué said.

Considerable damage and some casualties were reported from Britain's own coast when at least four German planes strafed a southwest port with bombs and machine-gun fire on a daylight sweep.

British antiaircraft guns downed one enemy fighter off the coast in the same region during the morning and Home Guardsmen captured Four German airmen who bailed out of a bomber destroyed over Britain during the night.

Another U. S. Convoy Arrives in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 18

Another large contingent of American troops has arrived in Great Britain.

They came in a convoy of great ships and disembarked at a number of British ports.

The crossing of the Atlantic was made swiftly and not a single German submarine was slighted, it was reported.

Special trains waiting at the docks rushed the Americans and their supplies to prepared camps in the quiet British countryside.

The arrivals consisted mainly of fighting men and antiaircraft and transport units. There were also hundreds of Army technical experts and some Army Air Force personnel.

Air Scare:

Alarm in Sofia; Hungary on Alert

Southeastern Europe was kept in a high state of jitters on the night of Sept. 17 by an air raid scare in Sofia and by reports that mysterious balloons laden with explosives were drifting over Hungary.

Hungarians were warned of the presence of the balloons by the Budapest Radio, but the radiocast gave no hint as to where they had come from or whether they were causing any damage.

The Vichy New Agency later reported that the balloons were trailing explosive of incendiary material on long cables, which apparently were intended to catch in telephone and high tension wires.

The air raid scare in Sofia was disclosed when the radio there shut down abruptly in the midst of a radiocast after the announcer had shouted excitedly:

"Air raid warning. Bulgarians keep calm."

The scare was aggravated by tension resulting from Russian protests over a raid which Bulgarian police allegedly made Sept. 8 on the Soviet Consulate in the Black Sea port of Varna. The Moscow Radio said a number of outrages had been committed, including the theft of consulate funds. Russia and Bulgaria still maintain diplomatic relations although Bulgaria is an Axis member.

Gibraltar:

Italian 'Stormboats' Inflict Ship Losses

Italian "stormboats" — presumably the swift, one-man, torpedo-carrying Mezzi boats which have been used before against Gibraltar —have penetrated the roadstead at Gibraltar in a new attack, sinking a steamer and damaging four other United Nations vessels seriously, the Italian High Command said.

The Berlin Radio broadcast dispatches from Rome naming the sunken steamer as the Ravenspoint, and saying the vessels damaged were the steamers Meta, Shuma, Empire Snipe, Baron Douglas and one unidentified ship.

Meanwhile a United States Navy report of the sinknig of a medium-sized merchantman by submarine attack in the Caribbean Sea late last month brought to 471 the Associated Press score of announced Western Atlantic ship losses since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Western Pacific:

Four Enemy Ships Sunk by U. S. Subs

The United States Navy announced that United States submarines operating in the Western Pacific had sunk four enemy ships and damaged four others in recent actions.

The communiqué said:

United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in Far Eastern waters:

Two large freighters sunk.

One medium-sized freighter sunk.

One small patrol boat sunk.

One large tanker damaged and left afire.

One large freighter damaged.

One large transport damaged.

One medium-sized cargo ship damaged.

The successful attacks on these eight ships raised to a total of 107 the number of Japanese vessels of all types which the Navy has reported sunk or damaged by United States submarine attack.

Egypt:

Sandstorms Keep Planes on Ground

Sandstorms restricted aerial activity Sept. 17 on the Egyptian battlefront as the lull in land fighting remained unbroken by any major operations, a British communiqué reported.

The bulletin said that British patrols and artillery had engaged and dispersed Axis working parties on the northern sector of the front, but that there were no other developments.

Two German planes were shot down over Malta Sept.16 and many others were damaged, the communiqué said.

Red Cross Food Ship Slips Quietly Into French Port

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Sept. 18 (AP)—American Red Cross headquarters was besieged with telephone calls yesterday as word spread here telling of the arrival of the Red Cross ship Mount Everest with a $1,000,000 cargo of milk and food for children of Unoccupied France.

News of the vessel's arrival Sept. 16 had not yet been published in the newspapers, but indications were that it soon would be known in all Unoccupied France.

The relief ship hoisted the Red Cross flag in honor of an official visit by S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Chargé d'Affaires in Vichy.

In contrast to the arrival of earlier relief shipments, the Mount Everest slipped quietly, almost unnoticed, into an out-of-the-way part of Marseille Harbor and was met only by a few Red Cross officials.

The Mount Everest's trip here through the ocean war zone was described by those aboard as uneventful.

The Mount Everest brought back 40 men who had families waiting for them in France whom they had not seen for two or three years. There were to have been 42, but two disappeared just before the Mount Everest sailed from the United States.

Most of these men were from French ships immobilized in America, plus a remnant of the crew of the Normandie.

They helped man the ship on the voyage over. It is expected to return to America with a new crew.

The Mount Everest's supply of milk is to be distributed to the schoolchildren of the hardest-hit districts of Unoccupied France, supplementing an American Red Cross program which has slowed down virtually to a standstill here in recent months.

[The ship sailed from New York three weeks ago with approval of the United States State Department.]

Sailing Canceled

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that because the Japanese Government had refused safe passage across the Western Pacific to a neutral vessel, it had cancelled the charter of the Swedish ship Kanangoora.

This neutral vessel was to have carried supplies for United States military prisoners and civilian internees held in Japan, Occupied China and the Philippines.

The ship now is in San Francisco, and the mail and packages for identified prisoners in Japan are being transferred to the neutral exchange ship Gripsholm.

The Gripsholm will sail shortly on its second voyage with Japanese to be exchanged for noncombatant Americans at the neutral port of Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

The mail and other supplies will then be carried to Japan on Japanese ships, where Dr. Fritz Paravicini, International Red Cross delegate, will supervise distribution.

The supplies will include more than 60,000 standard 11-pound food parcels, 10,000,000 cigarettes, more than $33,000 in drugs and medical supplies, $95,000 in blankets and toilet articles, and quantities of underwear, shoes, etc.

Mr. Davis said the Japanese had agreed to accept and deliver the materials in Manila and other sections where there are American prisoners.

The Gripsholm also will carry hundreds of messages filed through Red Cross chapters for American men reported missing after the fall of Bataan, but whose names have not yet been reported by the Japanese to the International Red Cross.

Willkie Takes Shah of Iran On Latter's First Air Ride

Continued from Page 1

etiquette was disregarded, and promptly at 5:30 p. m. the Shah arrived at the airport driving his Cadillac sedan. Mr. Willkie and party were there to receive him.

The sudden inclusion of this plane ride into the Willkie already crowded order of the day forced a last-minute cancellation of many engagements, but added much to the atmosphere of cordiality that prevailed throughout the Willkie visit, capturing popular imagination, especially since it coincided with the first anniversary of the Shah's accession to the throne.

Earlier in the day together with Hartwell Preston, Life photographer, your correspondent, who traveled this far with Mr. Willkie from Jerusalem, accompanied him and the American Minister to visit the Shah at the Summer Palace.

The tarred road climbed steeply into the mountain foothills some 10 miles from Teheran through desert landscape relieved by patches of green where the soil was irrigated.

"If only we had sufficient irrigation," the Iranian Premier had told Mr. Willkie, "all Persia could be transformed into a world garden spot."

This was corroborated when we reached the Summer Palace. The building itself, no larger than the average American country-house, built on modernistic lines, was set amid a terraced and landscaped garden, with green lawns studded with beds of brilliant flowers.

Beyond on all sides the hillside was covered with several acres of woodlawn. Trees, flowers and the Palace were reflected in the crystal water of the large swimming pool with tennis courts beyond.

Luncheon was served under the trees where a table was set on a rug whose rich color scheme blended with the surroundings. The young Monarch was extremely friendly and hospitable. He spoke fluent English, occasionally substituting French words, and within a few minutes he and Mr. Willkie were hitting it off like old friends, Mr. Willkie calling him a "grand fellow." Such was the atmosphere leading up to the plane ride.

Germans Cramp Dutch Shares

LONDON, Sept. 18 (By Netherlands Indies News Agency)—The German occupation authorities in the Netherlands have issued a decree banning normal trading on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and fixing security prices at levels far below those recently prevailing, according to information reaching here today.

Shares of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., which sold for almost 400 guilders—about $210—on the last day of free trading, have been arbitrarily pegged at a price of 280 guilders—about $150. The German authorities have refused to permit sales of Unilever shares even at 180 guilders—about $96—each, although before the issuance of the new decree they had reached a high of 230 guilders—about $124.

The decree, under which all trading in a security is automatically suspended as soon as the price rises one half of 1 per cent above the officially fixed level, has almost crippled the Amsterdam Exchange's operations, reports state. Last Tuesday total trading amounted to only 600,000 guilders — about $325,000 — although the recent daily average until the issuance of the decree had been approximately 3,000,000 guilders—about $1,600,000.

Informed Netherlands circles here expressed the opinion that the Germans had restricted the operations of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, which one authority called "the barometer of the hopes of Dutch liberation," because of their anger over the recent steady rise in that market of non-German securities, an indication of the growing confidence of the Netherlands people in a United Nations victory. The Germans are known to have been particularly incensed by the fact that security prices on the Exchange rose sharply every time the British Royal Air Force made a large-scale raid on Germany.

Civilians to Direct U. S. War Production

Continued from Page 1

with the establishment of the Production Executive Committee, fulfills promises that Mr. Nelson intended to strengthen the WPB's control over the production program.

During the early part of Mr. Nelson's regime as WPB Chairman, the WPB had a Production Division, headed by W. H. Harrison, an official of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Mr. Harrison was commissioned in the Army, however, and subsequently the Production Division was dissolved, as such, in a WPB reorganization.

Today's step brings a return to the former idea of having a WPB official whose chief responsibility it is to look after actual production schedules. His duties will be apart from those of other WPB officials who are concerned with supplies of materials and priorities.

The operation of the civilian-military Production Committee may serve to dispel the reports—which Mr. Nelson has pointedly denied—that a conflict of authority existed between the WPB Chairman and General Somervell.

WPB officials who commented on the reorganization put particular stress on the fact that the broad powers delegated to Mr. Wilson permit the WPB to recapture control of phases of the war production which still remain with the armed services under an earlier delegation of authority by Mr. Nelson. It is taken for granted that Mr. Wilson will play a large role in scheduling and production.

There are now three Vice-Chairmen of the War Production Board, for besides Mr. Wilson, William L. Batt is in charge of Administrative Operations, and James S. Knowlson is in charge of Program Determinations.

While taking no direct exception to Mr. Wilson, some representatives of organized labor expressed criticism of the appointment today because Mr. Nelson had not taken action on his promise to name two labor men to policy-making posts in the WPB.

"A promise," they said, "to make appointments was given early this month after parleys between Mr. Nelson and spokesmen for A. F. of L. and C. I. O. labor organizations. At that time the War Board Chairman made it clear that the labor representatives he named would have to go on the Government pay roll and would not be permitted to serve on a $1-a-year basis. He left is to the labor leaders to nominate candidates for the post."

It is understood that the name of Van A. Bittner has been submitted to Mr. Nelson by the C. I. O. while a panel of six names has been offered to the WPB by the A. F. of L., with the understanding that Mr. Nelson would select one of the six for the new posts. They complained that no action had been taken yet on the labor nominees.

Madagascar:

New British Force Occupies Tamatave

A strong new British force has landed on the East Coast of Madagascar and occupied the port of Tamatave after some French re-

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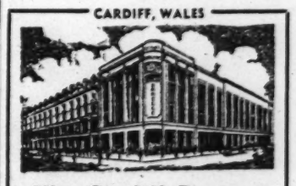

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Damaging Combined Raids Must Precede New Front

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—Disclosure of heavy Canadian casualties in the Dieppe Commando raid, and the heavy cost in men and equipment which accompanied the latest Commando venture at Tobruk Sept. 13, are taken here to emphasize difficulties of combined operation that must precede the United Nations promised offensive on the European continent.

In the raid on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's nearest embarkation post—which is just outside the range of all but the heaviest British bombers—landing parties had the advantage of being preceded by six and a half hours of heavy bombing. But at Dieppe the main body of land troops did the job the hard way by frontal attack against defenses that had not previously been softened from the air.

The Dieppe exploit was conducted mainly in daylight and the Tobruk raid mainly in the dark. The scale and character of the attacks were very different.

In each case, however, co-operation of air, sea and land forces was described as impressively effective. The main weight of attack was thrown in from the air and withdrawing forces had an effective unbrella of long-range fighters.

Damage Only Local

It has been emphasized in connection with both Dieppe and Tobruk that landing forces did considerable damage. It was, however, only local damage in each case and could not be said to have interfered very markedly with the enemy's strategy unless the British succeeded at Tobruk in seriously impeding heavy supplies bound for Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps. For a landing that is to have more than merely raid value, it is obviously imperative to strike deep behind the enemy lines at the same time with formations of bombers, with airborne troops, or with both.

From German bulletins it would seem that landings of minor reconnaisance patrols on the continental coast are part of regular routine duties for forces under Lord Louis Mountbatten's command here. And for them difficulties can be imaginged as relatively slight since they are specialists operating in small parties with all the advantages of surprise and concealment.

When those advantages are forfeited, however—as they must be to a great extent in an operation of any size—the odds are heavily on the defenders in any area where there is a properly organized system of warning and crossfire. Indeed the experience at Dieppe can be construed as evidence that the only method likely to succeed in daylight is "saturation" of defenses in the same way as the Royal Air Force saturates anti-aircraft defenses in thousand-bomber raids.

Isolating Coastal Defenders

Employment of bombers and air-borne troops to strike in the enemy's rear serves to isolate coastal defenders while "saturation" tactics are developed. The enemy would be assailed in the rear at the same time as the front and flanks and success of the invaders would depend then on maintaining a heavy "follow through" of troops flung into action in a steady stream to replace those already fallen.

This expensive method has long been a German concept of attack. But in emulating it on the continent now the United Nations have great disadvantages to overcome, since in order to apply it at all on the land they must apply it simultaneously also on the sea and in the air.

Ever since the period of Britain's maximum invasion danger in 1940 the military dictum here has been that the quickest way the Germans could lose the war was by trying to invest this country. Such an undertaking, it was said, must mean that German military, naval and air machines would unfailingly shatter themselves on defenses. The Germans' decision not to invade has been accepted as tacit admission they thought the same thing. Today they say a United Nations invasion of the continent is bound to fail. It is up to the British and the Americans to prove the Germans wrong.

Temporary Bridgehead

It has always been admitted the Germans could land in Britain and probably establish a bridgehead for some while—just as now in Germany it must be admitted after Dieppe that the United Nations can do the same thing. But military experts have insisted and still insist that the landing forces certainly would not be able to move far inland from the beach in any fortified area where it would be militarily useful so to move. A similar situation is declared by the Germans to exist on the continent.

The soundness of this contention has not been put to a test yet on either side of the English Channel because the Canadians are stated to have had a strictly limited objective. Lessons of Dieppe are therefore related mainly to debarkation, embarkation and trying out of all complicated details.

The main factors required to transform simultaneous raids into an invasion are heavy preliminary bombing by night, sustained bombing of the enemy's rear areas by day, simultaneous assault by airborne formations, and heavy "follow through" of troops. The last named postulates large numbers of small boats and big reserves of troops trained for operations more or less on the Commando pattern.

Preparations Under Way

Those boats are being built and concentrated, those troops are being prepared right now for use in what is envisaged as initiation of a definitive stage of war that can be fought out only in the Western European theater.

Meanwhile, accumulation of British and British-American strength in North Africa and French Equatorial Africa should not be overlooked.

Here it is possible to visualize a "second front" different from the one generally anticipated—one that threatens the rear of Marshal Rommel's forces from the southwest at the same time as General Montgomery's Eighth Army prepares for frontal attack and combined operations such as that just carried out at Tobruk awaken a constant threat to the Axis seaward flank. Meanwhile, the great and ever-growing menace of combined operations raised to the scale of continental invasion threatens the Germans from the west here as they face military problems ahead of them this winter in other theaters of war.

Sub Sank Everything In Sight—Just a Day

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP)—"Everything we saw, we sank."

As simply as that, Ensign Joseph R. Defrees, Jr., described a tour of duty with a submarine in the Pacific. The Ensign, a 1942 Naval Academy graduate, stopped en route to New London, Conn., to visit his father, Rear Admiral Joseph R. Defrees, inspector of naval material for the Los Angeles district.

He was on the sub from which the widely-published picture of a sinking Japanese destroyer, taken through the periscope, was obtained.

In the battle of Midway, his craft was in the midst of the Japanese fleet.

"We broke up their formation," he said. "We kept closing in all day and ended up by putting three torpedoes in a carrier. While we were trying to get the carrier, we were depth charged three or four times by destroyers and cruisers, a battleship broadsided our periscope and we were strafed by airplanes. After we sank the carrier, we called it a day and limped home with our battery pretty low."

U. S. Entertainment Groups in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Several United States special service companies, trained in conducting recreational activities such as athletic events, shows and movies, have arrived in Britain and will begin operations here soon, U. S. Army Headquarters announced.

The companies are equipped with motion picture projectors, screens, radios, phonographs, athletic equipment and public address systems.

If professional entertainers visit United States overseas troops as they did in the last war, arrangements for them will be under the supervision of these companies, the announcement said.

Each company is composed of two service platoons and one canteen platoon. Officers and men were trained in special schools in the United States.

Euthanasia Warning Is Sent to Germans

By Religious News Service

LONDON—The German people can expect an increase in the practice of euthanasia, the British Radio warned here in a broadcast to Germany commenting on the appointment of Storm Troop Leader Braun as dictator of the entire German health service.

The radiocast quoted a pastoral letter of March 22 in which the German Roman Catholic bishops declared that German Christianity has learned "with horror" that numerous persons who were in the care of asylums were killed "at the order of the state."

The German Catholics were reminded that in his sermon preached in Hedwig Cathedral last July, Bishop Conrad von Preysing of Berlin included the practice of "euthanasia" in his condemnation of national socialistic doctrines.

German-American Loses Citizenship

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—A German-born laboratory technician who, fellow employees testified, said he was sorry he became an American citizen, was classified as an enemy alien today, subject to immediate internment for the "duration."

In the first case of citizenship revocation in the Chicago Federal District Court since Pearl Harbor, Judge Philip L. Sullivan yesterday granted the Government's petition for a revocation of the citizenship of Albert W. Krause, precision instrument technician.

Ruling that Mr. Krause's statements over a period of years were "downright seditious," Judge Sullivan said he was "fully convinced that when this man took the oath of allegiance he did not mean to renounce his allegiance to Germany."

Canada Reviews 'Heavy Price' of Dieppe Raid

3,350 casualties reported out of 5,000 Canadians; cost 'very high' in view of accomplishments.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (AP) — The Canadian Government disclosed today that two-thirds of the Canadian armed force used in the Dieppe raid Aug. 19 were lost, killed, or wounded or missing, and said that "a very high price was paid" considering what was gained.

The Government announced that 5,000 Canadian troops were used in the attack. Canadian casualties, which had been announced earlier, totaled 3,350.

[Canadians composed five-sixths of the entire Commando force, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in a speech Sept. 8.]

A 4,000-word review issued by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, the first comprehensive official statement on the operation, summed up the raid as follows:

"For lessons learned and the advantages gained, the forces, and particularly the land forces, paid a very heavy price."

The Canadian Army furnished all but a small part of the land forces and suffered 3,350 casualties —170 killed, 633 wounded and 2,547 missing — in the costliest Canadian military operation of the war.

These losses, the statement said, "were probably due in part to the misfortune" of a chance encounter with an escorted German tanker in the English Channel.

"Such small circumstances are often important in operations of this kind," the statement said, for that mishap marred "complete achievement of surprise."

Results of Encounter

Out of the convoy, one armed enemy trawler was sunk and another probably was destroyed, but the incident had two results on the later land operation:

1. The British No. 3 Commando Force which had the task of attacking and destroying a battery at Berneval, six miles east of Dieppe, was unable to complete its assignment.

2. The Royal Regiment of Canada was 20 minutes late reaching the beach and Puits, a mile east of Dieppe, and had to land in broad daylight instead of semi-darkness.

"The enemy garrison at this point — Puits — were manning formidable prepared defenses, were well provided with machine guns and mortars and were on the alert," the statement said.

"In consequence, the Royal Regiment came under fire before landing and under very intense fire at the moment of touching the beach. Although the troops rushed to the attack through a deadly crossfire with the utmost courage the regiment suffered extremely heavy casualties and only a temporary lodgment was obtained."

This failure prevented the clearing of a headland east of Dieppe, part of the plan to protect the main force which attacked the beaches of Dieppe itself.

Certain Results Outlined

For reasons of military security the statement was silent regarding the main objectives of the operation and the important results achieved.

But it said certain points could be made and it outlined them as follows:

1. Crossing of the Channel by a large naval and air-escorted force and the fact that a naval force remained for many hours off the enemy-occupied coast represented "a significant achievement."

2. The demonstration of the possibility of transporting and landing tanks was important.

3. The United Nations air forces were able to inflict "a very serious strategic reverse" on the Germans.

In addition, more limited and local objectives were achieved, such as the destruction of batteries and a radio location station, capture of prisoners and inflicting of heavy casualties on the enemy.

The planning of the enterprise, so far as the Canadian military forces were concerned, was directed by General Roberts, the military force commander. Canadian plans were concerted with the chief of combined operations, Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, by Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, general officer commanding a Canadian Corps.

Excerpts from Statement

The statement said the Germans had been strengthening the French coast generally because of the avowed aggressive policy of the United Nations and only shortly before the raid had brought additional troops and guns into the Dieppe area.

Following are further excerpts from the official statement:

"The main attack was to be delivered against the front of the town, following a naval and air bomabrdment. Heavy tanks were to be employed in this attack in support of the Canadian infantry. The tanks once ashore, it was of course hoped to re-embark them if conditions were favorable. Orders were given, however, that tanks were to be disabled and left behind if it were a choice of re-embarking men or machines. . . .

"The first wave of tanks was landed successfully, and most valuable knowledge was gained as a result; but they came under direct fire as soon as they came off the landing craft, and while some immediately got on to the boulevard in front of the town and penetrated further, others did not get off the beach.

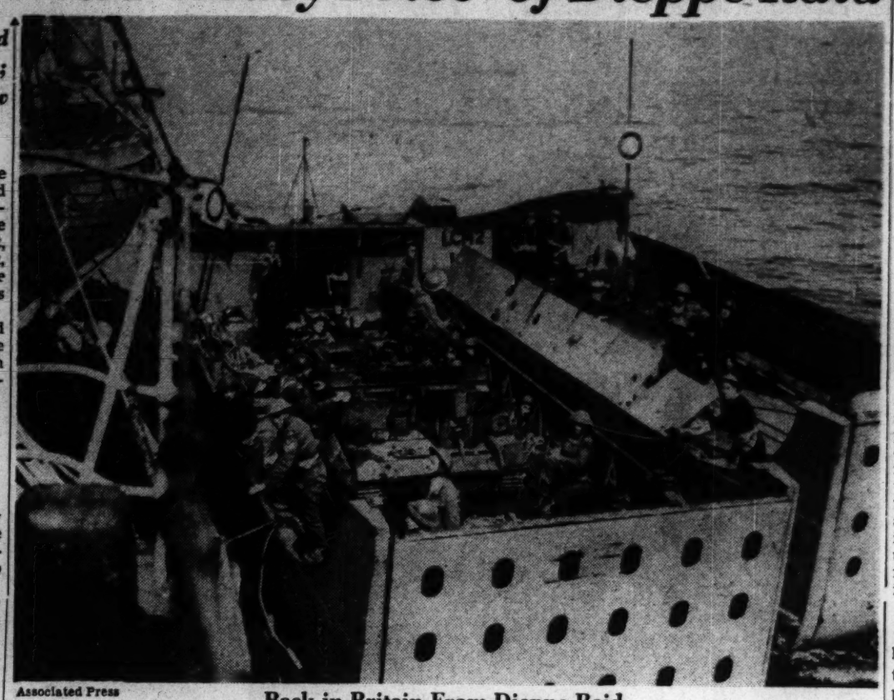
"The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, attacking with great dash, had succeeded in capturing the casino, which was a prominent feature on the front of the town and was most heavily fortified. Strong road blocks across the heads ofthe streets leading into the town, and the heavy fire brought to bear from the houses facing the esplanade and beach, were obstacles to further progress.

"Nevertheless, small parties of various units fought their way into the town and penetrated for some distance at a number of points. . . .

"Withdrawal following a raid of this sort is always a most difficult and dangerous operation; and in this instance it was especially so as the enemy had succeeded in bringing into action a number of mobile batteries, mortors and additional infantry. . . .

"During this phase, destroyers closed the beaches almost to the point of grounding, in order to support the re-embarkation by fire and to pick up survivors. . . .

"The history of similar operations in the past serves to indicate that heavy losses are to be expected in amphibious operations of this type directed against a fortified coastline held by a determined and alert enemy."



Associated Press

Back in Britain From Dieppe Raid

Two of Great Britain's Royal Navy landing craft come alongside a destroyer after returning from the landing on the beaches in the Dieppe raid, Aug. 19. In one of the craft is a Bren gun-carrier. The craft also carried tanks, which were discharged upon the beach for a furious nine-hour fight. The new craft were in action for the first time.

Plan to Heat Iceland Homes By Hot Springs Is Hit by War

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 18 (AP)—The war is delaying Iceland's ambitious program to utilize one of its few natural resources—a project to harness its numerous hot springs to heat homes and business houses.

In a warring world, with the belligerents hard put to find shipping space for war supplies—and needing raw materials to make implements of battle—neutral little Iceland simply hasn't been able to obtain the necessary iron pipes and machinery to complete this peaceful enterprise.

Iceland, geologically speaking, is a young country; formed by a series of volcanic eruptions which piled hundreds of basaltic layers on top of each other. So the rugged, barren country has no deposits of coal, oil or gas. Its few trees are stunted in growth and are a slight source of fuel. Farmers in some districts produce peat. But urban Iceland must import its fuel, as well as most of its building materials.

Hot Springs Heat Some Places

Many homes, schools and hothouses in rural areas, as well as the American Army's largest hospital, already are heated by scalding hot water from near-by springs. The water in most of Iceland's hot springs remains at its unusually high temperature the year 'round, irrespective of weather conditions.

Some of these springs are only a foot or two in diameter. In areas where they are found, the Icelandic housewife doesn't have to worry about fuel to cook the family dinner. She merely puts the food in a pan and lowers it into a hot spring.

The project to tap these springs to heat Reykjavik was launched about 10 years ago when the City Council purchased a large group of hot springs some 10 miles away.

Several years elapsed before the Government was able to negotiate loans with Danish banks to finance the project. A Danish engineering firm was employed in 1937 and at last the work began. It progressed slowly, but now concrete conduits to house the iron piping have been constructed from the springs to the city and through some of its streets.

War Halts Shipments

Delays in obtaining materials persisted after outbreak of the war. Eventually enough pipes and machinery to complete the job were purchased from Germany, Belgium and Denmark and assembled at Copenhagen.

A ship carrying them was almost ready to sail for Reykjavik when Germany invaded Norway and Denmark in April of 1940.

Prolonged negotiations between the Icelandic Government and the belligerent nations began. The Germans, a Reykjavik representative of the Danish egineering firm said, finally agreed to release the materials but refused to permit ships operating in the Baltic Sea to carry the goods. Efforts to get permission for Icelandic vessels to go through the blockade after them proved fruitless.

After the United States joined Great Britain in military occupation of the island, Iceland turned to America for help, and sent a Government commission to purchase materials anew.

One shipment of materials has since arrived, but Iceland still doesn't have enough to complete the project. Because of the acute shipping problem and wartime priorities, it's uncertain when any more will be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, Reykjavik, now a badly overcrowded city of 42,000 persons, will continue to heat its buildings with coal imported from England. Last winter this fuel cost local citizenry $22 a ton.

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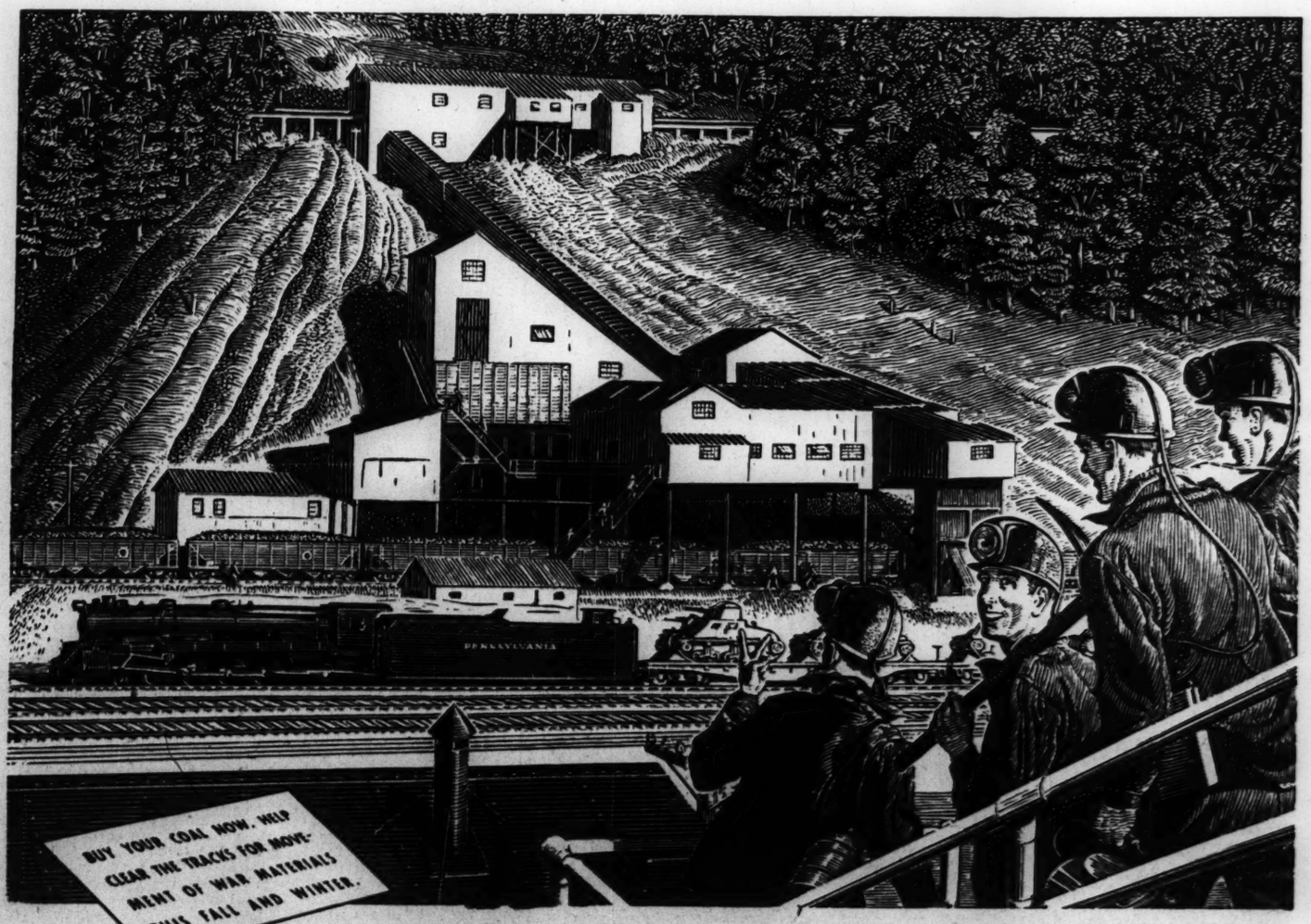

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Write W. H. Fitzsimmons, Mgr.

Assembly Assuring After Indian Risings

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 18—It is an excellent thing that the Indian Central Legislature should meet at this juncture. After the considerable tension of the past few weeks, to see the familiar black-robed figure of the President of the Legislature Assembly and to hear the debates is as reassuring as a cup of chocolate after an air raid.

One felt everyone was glad to be there, including members of the indignantly-questioning Government. In the press gallery, Indian journalists were almost crowded out by the large array of newly arrived British and American correspondents. Youths and girl students provided additional entertainment for the latter by picketing the members' entrance and shouting slogans, thereby insuring arrest for some of their number, while a few girls sat knitting until the House rose.

Amid such democratic scenes, it may have occurred to more than one person that any kind of parliamentary institutions, even in undeveloped form, are better than none and certainly better than chaos and anarchy.

The Assembly, as at all sessions since the beginning of the war, is meeting without Congress Party representation. The Congress, which has about 40 of the 151 seats, withdrew in protest at the start of the war, claiming Indian opinion should have been consulted before the country was involved in the conflict and Indian troops were sent abroad.

Gain by Government

It was obvious at question time in the first two days' sessions that the Government has secured a considerable gain in parliamentary strength in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labor Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and spokesman of the depressed classes, whose competent and forceful personality makes him an outstanding figure, and Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member of the Council, who in addition to ability possesses the advantages of a pleasant manner and a clear delivery. Other new members of the Executive Council have not yet participated in the sessions.

Discussions at this session will be mainly concerned with the somber subject of the recent disturbances. It has already been established in reply to questions that 240 railroad stations were damaged by rioters, 24 derailments entailing repairs amounting to more than $3,000,000; approximately 550 post offices were attacked, 53 of them being burned down, while telegraph and telephone wires were tampered with in a large number of places. High tributes were paid to the loyalty and devotion to duty of the Indian employees of the three services. It was stated normal communications had in most places been restored.

At Tuesday's session, Sir Reginald Maitland Maxwell, Home Department Member of the Council, gave a full account of the disturbance. He said that at one time the situation in the areas most affected, namely nearly the whole of Bihar and the eastern part of the United Provinces, was quite serious. In those areas, he said, widespread destruction of communications and government property took place, brutal atrocities were perpetrated by a mob, and a large part of the railway system was put out of action.

Home Member's Thesis

The Home member's exposition, though its content was grave, was moderately phrased and clearly impressed the House. He described the organized nature of the attacks on communications and their general design as being inconsistent with the theory that the disturbances were due to spontaneous outbursts by an indignant people. He argued that the word repression was in the circumstances entirely inapplicable. He mentioned as hopeful features the fact that Government servants of all ranks stood firm, that labor showed itself not anxious to give trouble, and that the general population displayed no inclination to participate in the movement.

Dealing with questions of responsibility, the Home member argued at length that in view of the speeches of Congress leaders, instructions issued by local Congress committees, and numerous instances, particularly in Bihar, in which Congressmen had been observed openly inciting mobs to violence, it could not be said the recent disorders were not the outcome of the resolution advocating a civil disobedience campaign passed at Bombay. On the basis of all information presently available, he declared, "we cannot absolve the Congress from responsibility for these very grave events." As for the Government's having been overhasty, "what has happened is bad enough, but delay might have meant appalling disaster for the whole people of this country."

It is expected that the Legislature will act on a resolution asking for a commission of inquiry to "investigate the cause and extent of disturbances which have taken place in India since the arrest of Gandhi and the extent of force used in suppressing lawlessness."

An interesting speech was made in a debate by a leader of a European group, who, while supporting the Government in putting down lawlessness and holding the view that an immediate transfer of power was impossible in the absence of an agreement by the major political parties, also expressed the strongest desire for the rise of a free India at the earliest possible moment after the war—"an India which we believe under the stimulus of growing industrialization will take its place among the greatest and most powerful nations of the modern world."

Submarine Experts Thumb Down Japan's Midget U-Boat

Official United States Navy; Associated Press

Views of a Japanese Fish Out of Water

Left shows captured midget sub with its propeller protected by enclosure. Right depicts how small men were needed to man the craft by the skimpiness of its quarters. An American sailor goes below. Lower picture shows inside of the craft where the motor was before the Navy ripped it out for purposes of study. Navy officers were not at all impressed by what they learned about the so-called Japanese secret weapon.

Two-Man Sub From Tokyo To Tour the U. S.

Continued from Page 1

example of his Navy's so-called 'secret weapon.'"

War brings many surprises, and today's miracle is tomorrow's commonplace. This rule also works backward sometimes. So this United States naval officer who has been in the submarine service most of the time for the last 16 years, and his brother officers, do not say that the time may not come when the midget submarine will reach its goal.

They have no hesitation in saying that, based on its record to date in this war, they much prefer to rely on the long-range, full-crewed, heavily-armed submarine which has wrought such heavy destruction among Japanese ships this year.

"Jerry-built," they call the two-man submersible. Its hull is only three-eights of an inch thick, and would crumple like paper at great depths. The metal contained in hull and structure is of such poor grade, one Mare Island officer said, that it would not even be considered good scrap iron in an American navy yard.

Operation Very Limited

American officers have estimated that the midget submarine could remain submerged for about 90 hours, that it could travel for short distances at a speed of 20 to 25 knots, that it could travel for about 10 hours at perhaps 6½ or 7 knots. And that would be the limit of its travel range.

The midget carries no diesel or other engine for the recharging of its batteries. Once the power of its storage batteries is expended it is helpless unless it can be tended by its mother ship. Hence the self-destruction bomb which is part of its equipment.

The little ship's torpedoes have a shorter range than those in use by the American Navy, but carry a heavy charge of high explosives, it is said. On its flatcar cruise around the nation dummy wooden torpedo heads will replace the real torpedoes.

A small cupboard in its close-packed interior contained a light emergency ration and some alcoholic beverages, when it was captured.

The electric batteries and motor have also been stripped from the midget's interior, for the sake of lightening it, for its tour. The ship was cut in three parts for this, and then put together again. Its periscope has been removed, and a painted stick takes its position.

Operated by Small Men

In spite of the fact that the largest objects within its small hull have been removed, newspaper correspondents and photographers who were invited to inspect it, had a warm and difficult time worming their way down the slender flue of the conning tower and over and between the remaining apparatus.

The submarine was obviously made to be operated by men of small stature and girth. Such were doubtless chosen for this especial task, Mare Islanders believe.

Just to settle any future argument that may arise as to the possibility of a full-sized American entering the tiny ship through its one entrance, let it be chronicled here that this correspondent, who moves a scale's beam to almost the 200 mark, wriggled down through that flue feet first to the ship's cramped midsection, and then wriggled back again to open air. Two newspaper cameramen did not believe it could be done, and photographed the exultant return to the upper air.

The Japanese midget submarine is a nine-day wonder at Mare Island. Girl clerks from the offices and men from the shops inspect it—from the outside only—at noon hour. Engineer officers and operating officers of the Submarine Division have had their way with it, as to measurement, computation, and estimate.

If the Japanese are ever able to demonstrate a value in ships of this kind, without doubt United States shipyards would swing into production. Thus far they have proved to be only a rather expensive liability.

German 'Youth Congress' Scourges U. S. Forerunner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—The Third Reich is pursuing its assumed role of protector of European civilization against what it calls the "Bolshevik and democratic virus" by sponsoring a Congress of Youth.

It is taking place in Vienna this week, attended by representatives from Germany and all subject countries which could be forced to supply the necessary willing agents.

This Congress obviously is intended as a direct answer to the recent Washington Youth Congress so it is not surprising that Baldur von Schirach, its honorary President, should have concentrated his main attack upon President Roosevelt and the democratic countries. Herr von Schirach's wordy description of the Axis powers' contribution to world culture was followed by this summing up of the position of Germany's enemies:

"Bolshevik Russia can claim the sorry distinction of leading the world statistics in juvenile crime. England in her feudal schools has provided education only for a small wealthy class and the United States, lacking ideas of its own in education, has copied European models and can therefore be completely ignored."

As for President Roosevelt, Herr von Schirach declared "when the sick old man of the White House recently had the unhappy idea of assembling three hundred students from his country so as to address through them a message to the youth of the world he had nothing to offer but slogans of the French revolution—that is, watchwords of a political and spiritual controversy of European origin."

Meeting's 'Achievement'

This new European youth whereof Baldur von Schirach talks was understood to have shown by its Vienna meeting "its determination to oppose Roosevelt, the capitalist war criminal, with the idea of a new national and social order."

When, however, one seeks further clarity regarding this new order the listener hears only talk of maintaining and defending the "world's greatest revolution, led by Hitler and Mussolini."

Representatives to the Congress on their return home did, however, clearly indicate the kind of issues which were dealt with, particularly the "New Europe" which was being planned. "I hope," said a Hungarian representative named Beldy, "that discussions about military training will show results on the battlefield." "In the future," Hans Jensen, Danish delegate, declared, "only Danish Nazi students will be capable of speaking for Danish youth. . . . The question is, will you choke, languish or rot, or will you join those Danes who are carrying Danneborg to the fore in competition of European youth? The European Federation is the first step to a positive reconstruction of the 'New Europe' in a Nazi-Fascist spirit."

Leadership of Federation

The Federation here mentioned was the main result of the Vienna Congress. Its leadership was entrusted to Germany and Italy, which supplied the first joint Presidents in the persons of Arthur Axmann, Reich youth leader, and Aldo Vidussoni, General Secretary of the Italian Fascist Party. This Federation is to meet annually, in 1943 in Italy, and all its decisions are to be made jointly by its German and Italian Presidents. Membership is acquired only by application to the Presidents and even resignations are valid only when confirmed in writing by the Presidents.

From the names of the chairmen of the various study groups established at the Vienna meeting the countries attending included in addition to Germany and Italy, Spain, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia, with Quisling leaders from Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Finland. Subjects under discussion indicated that the political and educational tasks of the Congress were primarily concerned with training future Europeans from the cradle upwards to be "obedient fighters."

The democracies probably will be inclined to ignore such a Congress on the grounds that its members simply represented oppressed countries. While this is undoubtedly true it would be a great mistake to underestimate the possible effect which this emphasis upon European unity must have upon youths from small nations who have long been influenced by the possibility of continental co-operation and who, after having been cut off from free opinion so long, may well mistake uniformity for unity and even accept conquest, the concentration camp and war as necessary stages toward establishing a continental entity which last received important political and military impetus from Napoleon.

Nazi-grandists Busy

It is significant that the Neues Wiener Tagblatt should write "the continent belongs to us—that is, to itsel fagain, and in this possession of Europe is a factor in the conduct of war which cannot be underestimated with impunity." The Germans know the propaganda value of yet another perversion of a genuine longing on the part of so many Europeans.

Fortunately there are signs that the democracies also are beginning to realize that the treatment of youth cannot be such as in prewar days. This war, like a great revolutionary teacher, has destroyed the easy traditions of a society in which great inequalities were accepted as normal. Conscription, rationing, total mobilization and total danger from the skieshave tended toward leveling British society. Consequently, there is a growing demand for a new outlook in education, especially to new interest in 14 to 18-year-olds to whom irresponsibility and unstable and impoverished society often owes its origins.

As the report of the British Conservative Subcommittee on Education just published declares, something more must be done for "junior citizens who have emerged from the status of children into the status of youth and are now and increasingly capable of doing real things in a real grown-up world."

Many critics of those new proposals will probably feel that they set aside intelectual education and that to some extent they are following too closely Hitler's example and unconsciously perhaps thinking in terms of "a society of the closest intellect." But this subcommittee's report does prove that the youth problem is being considered in Great Britain also and along lines of free discussion such as are inconceivable in Hitler's Third Reach.

Hygiene Group Favors Army Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Dr. William F. Snow, Chairman of the American Social Hygiene Association Executive Committee, said Sept. 16 the Association strongly favored the Army plan to induct and treat men with venereal diseases.

Dr. Snow, who as a Medical Corps Colonel directed preventive measures against such ailments during the last war, declared "there is no medical reason why a man who has had the misfortune to acquire a venereal disease cannot with modern treatment become a good soldier and serve his country well."

A member of the Government Interdepartmental Venereal Disease Committee, he asserted there was "no danger whatever" to healthy Army men "arising from the fact that infected men will soon be ushered into the Army."

"The Army Medical Corps," he added, "exercises very careful supervision over all men having any infectious disease so that those who happen to have infectious syphilis or gonorrhea are not in contact with healthy men.

"The army has no intention of establishing special venereal disease camps where infected men would be concentrated and treated. Men having venereal diseases will be processed in a manner similar to other selectees and handled through the regular reception centers."

Private's Patent Brings $350,000

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Camp Rucker Public Relations Office reported Sept. 17 a private in a chemical warfare company had been paid $350,000 for a patent by one of the largest chemical companies in the country.

A research chemist for 10 years before his induction into the Army last April, the soldier is Private Theodore E. Borst of Clinton, N. Y. His Camp Rucker unit is the 54th Chemical Company and the Commercial Chemical Company is du Pont.

Private Borst's patent was in the field of agricultural chemistry, and because considerable time may be required to develop it into a commercially practicable process, it is likely, Private Borst explained, to be more significant in the nation's postwar period than in its present war economy.

Private Borst entered the Army from Middletown, Conn., where he was engaged in research in the laboratories of Wesleyan University.

Town in Quebec Province To Change Name to Lidice

MONTREAL, Sept. 18 (AP)—The name of Frelighsburg, Quebec, will be changed to Lidice, the Czech town that was wiped out by the Nazis, in ceremonies on Oct. 25, the newspaper La Patrie reported yesterday.

The town is the summer home of Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec.

Canada to Cut Gas Allotment

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Crippling of tanker fleets by Axis submarines will force Canada to cut gasoline allocations for nonessential motoring by almost half from Oct. 1 to March 31, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced Sept. 17.

Tanker losses "have been colossal," the Minister explained in a radiocast address. He warned that everyone who depended on fuel oil for heating this winter would do so at his own risk.

Allotments for persons using their cars for personal transportation and not for business during the whole of the coming six-month period are to range from 40 to 100 imperial gallons [from 57.64 to 120 U. S. gallons], depending upon the size of their automobiles and the part of the country where they live.

The Dominion's rationing machinery will be adjusted to establish nonessential motorists in an "AA" category, Mr. Howe said. The driver will receive 16, 18 or 20 gasoline units, according to whether his car is small, medium-sized or large.

The unit represents three gallons in the Maritime Provinces, four in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and five on the Prairies, where oil production has increased and large quantities of petroleum have been received from Montana.

Mr. Howe illustrated the gravity of the problem with a declaration that "not one ocean tanker reached Halifax" during July. He said the pipeline from Portland, Maine, to Montreal "was of little benefit because of the difficulty of getting ocean-going tankers into Portland."

"At one period," the Minister said, "the submarine situation was so grave that all tankers were held in port for 12 consecutive days. There were times when we had no crude oil at all in storage at either Halifax or Portland, a most alarming situation.

"We were so hard pressed that we had to use every available tank car to haul fuel from Sarnia and Montreal to Halifax in order to keep our Navy and the convoys operating."

In the last full peace year, 1938, he said, Canada used 44,000,000 barrels of crude oil and in the year ending just June 30 she used 63,000,000 barrels, an increase of 42 per cent. The Minister reported that gasoline reserves were about 20,000,000 gallons less than a year ago and stocks of crude oil and unfinished products were about 40,000,000 gallons less.

Typewriter Rules On Rations Eased

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has broadened typewriter rationing eligibility regulations, increasing the number of classes of persons able to buy standard and portable machines.

Under the amendment, effective Monday, groups eligible to buy standard machines will include:

Persons engaged in the operation of merchant ships; prime contractors with the Army and Navy who are conducting air transport of military personnel and supply to foreign countries; the national office of the United Service Organizations; the national office of the United Seamen's Process Service; the national office of the Red Cross, for use in connection with its services to the armed services; labor unions and employers organizations, 70 per cent of whose membership is engaged in production of war materials; and establishments manufacturing aviation and lubricating oils and high octane gasoline.

Navy Plane Collision Over Atlantic Kills 3

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Fifth Naval District announced yesterday that an officer and two enlisted men were killed in the collision of two Navy land planes over the Atlantic Ocean about five miles from Kitty Hawk, N. C., on Sept. 16.

The men lost, all occupants of the same plane, were Ensign Thomas McGrathy, U. S. N. R., of Providence, R. I.; Richard W. Cotton, Seaman, First Class, U. S. N., of Danville, Va., and Thomas E. Watkins, Aviation Radioman, Third Class, U. S. N., of San Diego, Calif. Occupants of the other plane escaped injury, the Navy reported.

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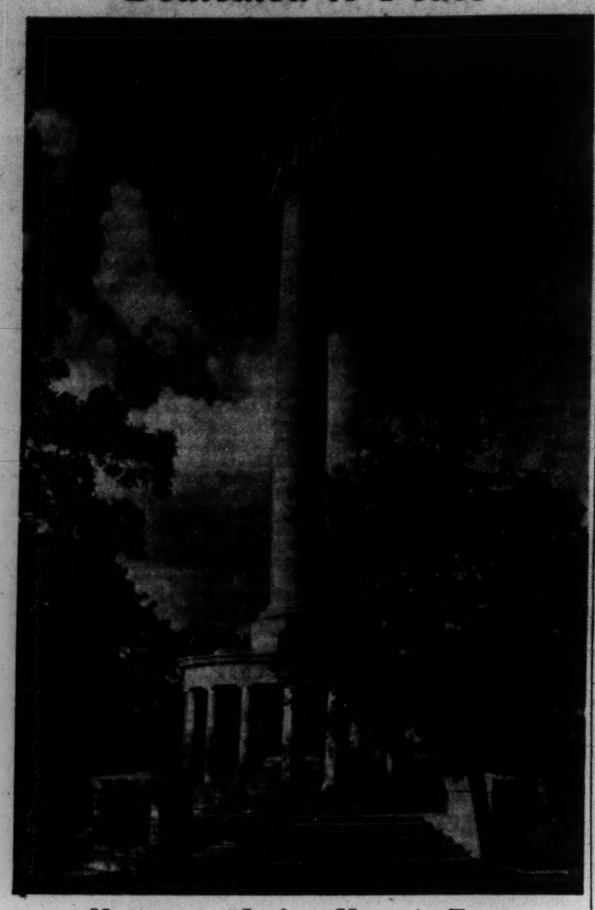

Monument on Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Erected by the State of New York after the Civil War.

Great Smoky Mountains Open Colorful Parade of Foliage

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gasoline rationing or not the autumn visitor to Tennessee doesn't need an automobile to enjoy the State's annual foliage pageant. In fact, the visitor doesn't want one. Even if he is able to drive to Tennessee he'd park it in a garage and do his sightseeing by foot or horseback. For the many trails which wind and climb into the deep woodlands that are the Great Smoky Mountains region and the highland area are for hikers and riders only.

Special emphasis, of course, is being placed on hiking and riding in many sections of the country because of the restrictions placed upon automobile travel. However, in Tennessee the foot method has been one of the most popular of really seeing and enjoying the foliage for which this State is famous.

The foliage show will go on "as usual" this year. In fact, tinges of soft yellow, brilliant reds, and warm browns already are sprinkled throughout the hillsides in the higher altitudes. Gradually these colors will creep down to mingle in vivid contrast with the evergreens. The pageant becomes exceptionally brilliant and variegated, however, when frost touches the leaves of a wide variety of trees at the lower elevations where the coloring is at its best in October and early November. The parade of hues then sweeps across the state from the mountains to the Mississippi River, clothing every hill and valley in scores of contrasting colors.

Among the popular trails are those leading to waterfalls and up the slopes to the top of Mount LaConte that has been named "The Grandstand of the Smokies" because of the sweeping views it affords.

It is along the trails that hikers spread and consume their lunches and watch at close hand the numerous colored birds and scurrying fur bearing animals busy at the task of replenishing their winter food supplies.

From mid-September through the next six or eight weeks some of the most vivid colors will be supplied by the changing leaves of the black gum, sourwood, red maple, dogwood, sumac, sweetgum, all of which are various shades of red. Other trees such as the tulip, poplar, birch, hickory, pawpaw, mountain holly and others are turning to various shades of yellow and gold.

There is a period of six to eight weeks of beautiful coloration in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park due to the fact that there are so many species of trees in the park and to the wide range of climate from the chilly heights of 6,600 feet to the 900-foot altitude at the base of the mountains. More than 100 out of 152 varieties of trees in the park change the color of their leaves in the fall. These 152 different types of trees, as contrasted to 75 in all of Europe are the greatest variety to be found in any one section of the temperate zone and give the Great Smoky Mountains National Park the widest variety of colors in any one place.

The Tennessee highland region, with Lookout Mountain at its hub, continues to attract a flow of civilian furlough travel that is but a little below the normal volume to this section. This is traced to a combination of advantages. Most impelling is the fact that thousands of men are training in southern camps, notably, for this region, Camp Forrest at Tullahoma, and Fort Oglethorpe at Chickamauga.

At Chattanooga there is Lookout Mountain with one of the most impressive panoramas in all America, commanding a vista of seven States. There is Chickamauga battlefield, Missionary Ridge, and the most powerful astronomical observatory south of the Ohio. There is Signal Mountain, rich in beauty and historic legends, and Chickamauga Lake, one of the largest and highly developed in the TVA chain.

Lookout Mountain rises abruptly at the outskirts of Chattanooga. Several trails lead to its summit, where the Tennessee River and the surrounding countryside are clearly visible.

On top of Lookout Mountain is the New York Peace Monument, a tall shaft of Massachusetts pink marble. Dedicated to peace rather than commemoration of war, the monument depicts two handclasped figures aloft a towering marble shaft, a soldier of the gray, and one of the blue. The marble shaft was placed in Point Park on Lookout Mountain by the State of New York after the war.

Petrillo Ban Said to Dry Up 40 P. C. Radio

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Federal Communications Commission testified today that James C. Petrillo's ban on music recordings threatened to dry up more than 40 per cent of the nation's radio programs.

Many listeners, he said, might be left with no stations to tune in.

Mr. Fly testified before the Interstate Commerce Subcommittee on a resolution by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Chairman, for a full investigation of the ban.

Mr. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, saying that "canned music" meant loss of work for live musicians, has declared that no member of his union may make records or electrical transcriptions for broadcasting.

"We must recognize the vital contribution of the musicians to the radio industry and the compensation they receive should be commensurate with that contribution," Mr. Fly said.

"But just as the musicians are vital to broadcasting, the broadcast stations are vital to the country. They are performing a really great service, a service of great importance to the war effort, a service, therefore, we must make every effort to sustain unimpaired.

"Already these stations are confronted with a shortage of the skilled personnel and certain critical materials and items of equipment necessary for continued operation. An industry struggling with these difficulties is now faced with the drying up of the source of over 40 per cent of its programs. This presents a serious problem which not only must be solved but must be solved quickly."

Mr. Fly presented charts, showing that 76 per cent of the total broadcast time of the average station is devoted to musical programs. Of this musical time, 55.9 per cent is devoted to recorded music and 44.1 per cent to live music, which means that 42.6 per cent of the total broadcast time is devoted to recorded music.

As "the composite picture of the station that is going to take the full force of this blow," Mr. Fly said:

"He is the fellow who isn't on a national network; his power is 500 watts or less; he is located in a city which has a population of less than 50,000; his total annual time sales are less than $75,000; and after he pays his expenses he has either lost money or has a net income for the year of less than $5,000 and he still has to pay his taxes."

All but six States have at least one such station, Mr. Fly said. About 46 stations "render service to an area which receives no other primary night time service," he said, and approximately 24 stations serve areas receiving no other day time primary service.

"Thus," he said, "many in this country face the very real prospect of losing the only satisfactory night time service which they now have and being altogether deprived of day time service."

Ships of Shallow Draft Held Need In Landing Troops

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—An adequate supply of suitable shallow-draft ships to carry men and vast quantities of equipment is the biggest problem in placing a United States Army on the continent of Europe and keeping it there, Col. Frank S. Ross of El Paso, Texas, Chief of the Army Service of Supply Transportation Branch, declared yesterday.

"Big liners would be no good," he asserted. "We need a lot of shallow-draft ships which must be fast and silent. If I remember the Germans from the last war, there won't be any docks at which to unload."

He said that after the initial equipment was landed an average of 40 pounds of supplies daily would be needed to maintain each soldier—"and that means 4,000,000 pounds daily for an army of only 100,000 men."

Japanese-Americans Vanguard in Arkansas

McGEHEE, Ark., Sept. 18 (AP)—Japanese-Americans, 249 of them, set up housekeeping today at the near-by Rohwer relocation center which will be their wartime home and that of about 9,750 others who will follow soon.

The advance contingent, all volunteers for the task of readying the big center for other West Coast evacuees, arrived last night to become the charges of the War Relocation Authority for the "duration." They were the first to enter the State since WRA established two 10,000-person centers in Arkansas.

The group included 223 men and boys and 26 women. Virtually all are cooks, carpenters, clerical workers, and craftsmen.

Administration Sector Wants the Older Men

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The War Department announced today that in selection of enlisted men to attend the Army Administration Officer Candidate School, men accepted for limited service, including those between 45 and 50 years, would be given preference over men eligible for combat duty.

Four sections of the school are to open soon under supervision of the Adjutant General's Department. Tentative dates for these openings are Sept. 21 at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, Sept. 28 at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Oct. 5 at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, and Oct. 19 at Mississippi State College, Starkville.

President Puts Rubber 'Czar' Under Nelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt issued an executive order today formally authorizing Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, to assume full responsibility for the nation's rubber program and defining the powers of William M. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator.

Mr. Jeffers, working under Mr. Nelson, is empowered to direct the Rubber Reserve Company and other subsidiaries of the RFC, the Office of Petroleum Co-ordination; Board of Economic Warfare; Office of Defense Transportation; Office of Price Administration; Department of Agriculture, and other agencies to execute his orders.

Full compliance shall be accorded such directives by the federal agencies concerned, the order read.

It specified that the Office of Petroleum Co-ordination, headed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under direction of the Rubber Director, shall conduct development research in the production of butadiene from petroleum and natural gas products and recommend new production methods.

The Petroleum Co-ordinator also was authorized to supervise, upon completion of construction, the operation of plants producing synthetic rubber, raw materials made from petroleum and natural gas products.

The Rubber Reserve Company, also under Mr. Jeffers, would supervise construction of all plants under the rubber program.

Nation Called to 'Expiate' Primaries; Head of Women Voters Assails Apathy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — Alarmed by the apathy of American voters in the September primaries, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, today called the country to "expiate" its neglect and shoulder full responsibility from now to November for sending the best men to "the most important Congress in history."

"The primaries are over and the news is bad," Miss Wells said. "Few have voted for the most important Congress of our existence and issues upon which they have voted have often been trivial. This has happened at the very moment we are urging men to battle to the death to preserve the people's right to choose their own government.

"To that extent the primaries are a lost battle, but like other lost battles it must be followed by another battle, though against greater odds. The choice will be narrowed in the elections. From a few States come complaints that there is not a single candidate good enough for what the next Congress will need. Even in such States, however, sometimes a better candidate may be drafted, worked for, 'written in,' elected. In every state the best candidate may be voted for regardless of any consideration whatever except the one consideration, a Congressman good enough for the most important Congress in our history.

"There are 46 days between now and Nov. 3 and in every one of those days something may be done to demonstrate the people's sense of responsibility and the price they put upon their Congress."

Maharaja of Indore To Visit United States

INDORE, India, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Oxford-educated Maharaja of Indore, premier State in Central India, is going to the United States, the State Gazette announced yesterday.

In a message to his subjects, the Maharaja stressed the gravity of India's internal and external situation, and he called upon them to co-operate in maintaining law and order and supporting full prosecution of the war.

The Maharaja is married to the former Marguerite Lawler, an American nurse who attended him in California.

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Springfield Hitting on All Cylinders in Turning Out Vital Implements of War

Civilian Defense Center At Springfield Called Model

J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, after inspecting the Springfield report center, declared it one of the best he had seen.

The Civilian Defense Center at 164 Bridge Street, opened some weeks ago, is striking evidence of the city's up-and-coming defense organization.

Here downtown shoppers may drop in and learn from graphic exhibits how to save fuel, how to get and use sugar for wartime canning, how to make their home blackout really black.

The Center is open from 10 in the morning until six at night.

Springfield's Civilian Defense organization got off to an early start in March, 1941, when ten men got together and decided that no time should be lost in training the civilian population for wartime service on the home front.

Within a few months some 500 volunteers were enrolled in air raid precaution training courses. At present more than 3,000 air raid wardens are ready for duty at a moment's notice, and hundreds more are in training.

Springfields' auxiliary fire service can call on more than 300 certified members, who are ready to man hydrants, handle hose, use ladders and pumps. Many more are needed before the organization will be considered sufficient to cope with a fire emergency in Springfield's tenement and factory crowded districts.

Hundreds of women throughout the city have completed air raid warden courses and taken regular post assignments.

So that those in the home may know what to do in case of a raid, a special householders training course has been organized and has been expanded to embrace all districts in the city.

Selectwoman Appointed On Monroe Town Board

MONROE, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—Women are replacing men, even as Selectmen, in this Deerfield River town of 207 inhabitants. The Chairman of Selectmen, Edward Labelle, resigned to enter the Army, and town officials named Lara Kodsvik to succed him.

Lloyd White Bell

Activity Above and in New England City

High above the humming city of Springfield, airplane pilots training in swift-winged bombers look down on war industries geared to victory production, on men and women who make up the mighty "ground crew" of industry that "keeps 'em flying," in an ever-increasing flock, to darken skies over Tokyo and Berlin and Rome—or wherever tyranny threatens the light of freedom. Seen below, municipal buildings in Court Square, composed of three buildings, the Auditorium, Campanile, and Administration Building, said to be one of the finest in the country, and built in 1912-1913 at a cost of $2,000,000.

Springfield on All Cylinders In Turning Out the Tools of War

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—If you want to know how we're going to smash the Axis, come here a minute. To Springfield.

Here is a city feeding the tools of war to United Nations battlefronts the world over, an industrial city that has "hit its stride."

It's a city that whistles as it works because it's confident of victory, because it has a will to win. Because the uphill tug of a year ago is gone, and Springfield is hitting smartly on all cylinders in a mighty industrial effort, primed by nearly $1,150,000 daily in war orders.

You know that Springfield "means business" the minute you arrive.

You sense it first because of the women. You see them everywhere—women in blue jeans and flat-heeled shoes, streaming in and out of factories on the change of shift, boarding the busses, walking back and forth to work.

You sense it in the thunderous roar of high-powered bombers from Westover Field making practice runs over the city.

E Pennants Wave

It's obvious in the high-flying pennants over Springfield factories, pennants bearing the coveted Army-Navy E for excellence.

It beats like a drum in the determined tread of a great army of more than 70,000 men and women marching to some 300 war-working factories.

In figures, Harold D. Leslie, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, gave us a rough idea of Springfield momentum:

In 60 manufacturing establishments during the last week of January in 1941, 26,639 workers pocketed $771,711.65. In those same factories in the same week in January, 1942, there were 32,730 workers, and they collected in wages just $1,204,268.74.

Stay with us. We're not finished. By the last week of June, the number of workers in these factories had jumped to 39,984.

The factory pay rolls had zoomed to $1,514,315.70.

In the office of Allison R. Tulloch, Secretary of the Employers Association of Western Massachusetts, where our voices were almost drowned by the roar of planes not any too far above, we learned that some plants in Springfield have spurted ahead to a 300 per cent increase in employment.

Dozens of new ones are swinging into production on sub-contracts, and others are still in the hammer-and-nail stage. One of these is the new branch of the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company, now going up in East Longmeadow. The minute it's finished 4,000 employees will be on the job.

"Why, at the Armory," Mr. Tulloch told us, "they've got 12,000 people at work. This breaks all other employment records there. It includes, also, over 2,000 women workers."

In fact, women are just about the most sought-after people in industry these days. "Our man-supply was exhausted months ago," he said, and insisted that he meant that literally.

At the Army Ordnance Department, high up in a sunny office on State Street, we discovered the most astounding story of all!

Lieut. F. W. Green, the Adjutant, told it to us. We closed our eyes and tried to picture it. We thought backwards to the fall of France and Dunkirk.

We saw this department—the Springfield Ordnance District—with a staff of three. A colonel in command of two civilian employees. It was located then in the Springfield Armory.

We looked again, still with our eyes closed, and saw 48 officers and 1,200 civilian workers. This was at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Popped Open

Our eyes popped open now. Here we were in an 11-story building. Today 75 officers and 3,200 civilians make up the Springfield Ordnance staff.

From this building, the fast-growing department has spilled over into three more stories on Main Street, two more floors in another State Street building, and two floors and a garage on Bliss Street.

This Springfield Ordnance District is the smallest in the country geographically. But in point of production, it's fourth! Col. Guy H. Drury is the District Chief.

Back to the women again—and somehow they seem to be pretty important people in Springfield these days. Lieutenant Green said that in March, 1941, Army Ordnance employed only 33 women in the entire district.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, the number had climbed to 122. Now, it almost touches the 1,000 mark. Most of these are working in armories and arsenals as inspectors.

Now to solve another mystery. Where does Springfield sleep? Are there apartments, houses, and rooms enough? We asked Lloyd C. Clark, Executive Director of the Homes Registration Office, on 91 Broadway.

Houses a Need

He answered yes and no. Yes, there are sufficient rooms. But not enough apartments and houses. In other words, a man could come to Springfield, take a job, get a room, but he couldn't bring his family on.

There are estimated to be 42,000 homes in the city proper. The normal vacancy ratio is about 5 per cent. In April, when the Home Registration Office opened, the ratio was down to one eighth of 1 per cent. Today, well, there just isn't any ratio at all.

For rooms, the office has 1,500 listed at the present time. Mr. Clark is sure that this number could be boosted another thousand in an emergency.

To meet the housing problem, the Registration Office offers a free conversion and re-conditioning service to home owners who want to enlarge their dwellings. This consists of an architectural and cost estimate without charge.

If the home owners' project seems reasonable and practical, the Office gives its approval and sends the application along to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, who assigns an architect to take measurements and plan out the work and costs with the owner.

No Critical Materials

The reason such reconstruction may be undertaken in these times when regular building is at a standstill is that conversion projects do not require critical material, Mr. Clark explained.

Another partial solution to the housing problem has been put up to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. It is in the form of a petition asking an executive order setting aside, temporarily at least, the present zoning ordinance which prohibits conversion of three-story, two-family houses into regular three-story dwellings.

In the meantime, new housing units are contracted for by clamoring tenants even before the houses are completed. Unsuccessful applicants crowd their families into a rented room, and others leave them in distant cities, getting home for a visit if and when they can.

But they're all good "troopers" in Springfield these days. They're determined that "the show must go on." And it does, with machine guns, cartridges, revolvers, pistols, carbines, signal flares, motorcycles, and military firearms of all kinds pouring in a torrent from here to Tokyo and Axis way stations, wherever guns are fired, planes are flown and bombs are dropped on foes of freedom.

Plastics High Up in the List Of Springfield's War Products

Plastics have gone to war. Civilians who have been looking to plastics to save the day on the home-front may have to resort to their own Yankee ingenuity to fill the bill.

At the Plastics Division of the Monsanto Chemical Company in Springfield, production for civilian purposes has practically ceased. Soon the factory will swing into a speedy all-out war schedule that will carry plastics into the thick of battle.

Bombardiers will look down on their target in Tokyo through a tough plastic window. Soldiers driving their tanks through the African desert will shield their eyes from the blinding sun and sand with goggles of plastic.

Plastic from this Springfield plant will find its way deep into the South Pacific in the periscope housing of submarines. When the paratrooper floats down from the skies to attack, he will cling tightly to the stock of his sub-machine gun. That stock probably will be made of plastic.

Small Industry

In 1909 plastics were a puny little industry worth a paltry $8,000,000. By 1939 they had rolled up a business of $80,000,000, and people began to sit up and take notice.

In 1940, American manufacturers were producing 200,000 long-tons of plastics a year. Now, with wartime incentive, the figure has jumped again.

Plastics fall into several classifications. Phenolic resins, cellulose nitrate, and cellulose acetate are the most popular.

Monsanto's number one plastic is found in the resinox phenolic compounds. These find their way into the electrical systems of aircraft, into trucks and jeeps, reconnaissance cars, tanks, ships and radios. They enter into the fuses for high explosive shells, portable and field generators.

Used in Lenses

Lustron polystyrene is another Monsanto plastic in the service. It is used in radio masts on Bell Airacobras, in portholes in temporary Army barracks and in battery cases.

Fibestos molding compounds are used in the lenses of civilian and combat type gas masks.

Another plastic that is going to war today is Monsanto's Saflex. This is one of the group of synthetic resins known as vinyl acetals.

It is used as a rubber substitute in Army raincoats, and Navy life-preserver vests. Right now, Saflex is being considered by the Army and Navy for use in the making of collapsible boats and pontoons, air mattresses, life rafts and Navy rain suits.

It may even be used in barrage balloons. Saflex is a newcomer in wartime plastics that is going places. Its possible use in many military articles cannot be described because of censorship.

This will give you an idea of how effectual this plastic is as a rubber substitute. In any Army raincoat, for instance, it will replace one and three-quarters pounds of rubber.

Consider the saving in coats for an Army of 10,000,000 men. It would amount to 17,500,000 pounds of rubber!

Saflex is also lighter than rubber in weight, something certainly to be considered in the doughboy's pack. The first of several manufacturers to adopt Monsanto's new plastic in their manufacture is the Hodgman Rubber Company of Framingham.

War Cancels The Exposition

Springfield's famous Eastern States Exposition, held annually each fall since 1916 when the $3,000,000 Fair was opened, was cancelled this year for the second time in its career.

It was omitted on the first occasion in 1918 because of World War I when the Army took over the Fair grounds, and today the site is again in Army service, having been requisitioned by the Quartermaster Corps.

It is estimated that in 25 years more than 6,000,000 people have visited the Exposition which covers 75 acres and has more than 50 permanent and semi-permanent buildings, including a Coliseum seating 6,000 and exhibit buildings erected by five New England States.

Springfield Shines In Press and Radio

Springfield is well served by three long-established newspapers, and boasts the first radio station in the country, WBZA, established in 1921.

First Springfield newspaper was the Springfield Republican, founded by Samuel Bowles as a semi-weekly in 1824, and made a daily in 1844. Next came The Springfield Union in 1864. Then the Springfield Daily News in 1880.

Station WBZA now operates in conjunction with WBZ in Boston. WMAS, a Columbia affiliate, was started in 1932, and WSPR, a WOR-Mutual outlet, in 1939.

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Springfield Automobile Dealer Shows the WPB a Speedy Switch to War Work

Springfield Trains Civilians To Become Aviation Mechanics

Due to the shortage of skilled aviation mechanics at Westover and Bradley Fields, 135 civilians, including 23 women, are now in training at the Springfield Trade School.

The men are taking an intensive 20 weeks' course which will prepare them for engine work, hydraulics, sheet metal and propeller work.

The women will serve as stock clerks when they have completed their instruction.

By far the greater part of those taking these courses have had no previous training in aviation mechanics, but the acute shortage of skilled help has made it necessary to provide instruction for rank beginners.

It is expected, however, that after 10 weeks at the Trade School, they will be able, under proper supervision, to carry on their share of repair work required at the two fields.

In addition to these courses, the Trade School is training a group of young men for radio technician work with the Army Signal Corps. This training covers a period of 26 weeks, after which the members will be assigned to different fields throughout the country.

The new aviation mechanics' course for air field help came along just as Principal George A. Burridge announced that this course as regular training for Trade School schools would be discontinued because of wartime restrictions on necessary materials.

As a result, aviation mechanics will still be taught in the school, but will not be included in its regular curriculum.

Canning Project Goes on Apace

Canning of vegetables is going on apace at the Springfield canning project, sponsored by the Welfare Department on the West Side.

Local produce is being purchased from West Side market gardeners at a low price, it is stated, and men workers from the canning project have been going into the fields to do their own picking, thereby saving labor costs.

Tomatoes, carrots, string beans, squash and beets are among the vegetables that are being canned.

To War Work—and 'I Told You So'

This pictures the occasion on which William C. Lynch, Vice-President and Manager of the Springfield Buick Company, proved that it is possible for an automobile man to convert to war work when he knows what he's about. Mr. Lynch did this, and the "I told you so" was appropriate. Left to right: Kenneth Page, War Production Board representative in Springfield; Mr. Lynch, Edward Fiester of Springfield Army Ordnance, Col. Frederick Payne, also of the Ordnance Division, and Allister R. Tulloch, Secretary-Treasurer of the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts. The group inspects a Universal milling machine as Mr. Lynch takes them on an inspection tour of his "machine tool plant," now in full swing where the used-car department formerly was.

Busy Machine Shop Replaces 'Frozen' Buicks

This is a "victory" story.

For the "can't-be-beat" spirit of William C. Lynch of Springfield is the kind of spirit that is going to win this war!

They told him he couldn't switch from the automobile business to manufacture of machine tools. Not overnight, anyway. He insisted he could.

"All right," said the Washington War Production Board official, "I'll come back in six months, and you'll be the first to admit I was right and you were wrong."

Said the Vice-President and Manager of the Springfield Buick Company: "Come back in six weeks! I'll prove to you I was right."

Sitting in his office on this bright summer day, with shiny new "frozen" Buicks lined up tantalizingly in his show window, and a flourishing war-working machine shop pounding away out back where the used-car department used to be, William Lynch leaned forward with the gleam of triumph in his eye and told us how he did it.

Thinking of It

"Even before Pearl Harbor, I had been thinking about this—about starting a machine tool shop. I felt we were going to be in it sooner or later—in the war, I mean.

"I've been an automobile man for 25 years, but I know something about machine tool making. I'd had training in it years ago.

"I knew that machine tools were the bottleneck of production, so I figured if I could get half a break I'd convert from cars to gauges.

"But I didn't get any promise of help from the government. They turned me down flat. No priorities!

"Without a priority on machinery or any financial help from the government, I knew sledding was going to be hard. But still I was positive I could make a go of it, if I could only get just enough machinery to start."

So, with a little money and a lot of courage the Springfield Buick dealer started out. He scoured the countryside for second-hand machinery. He invaded cobwebby cellars and attics, blew the dust off of machinery that had been idle for years and bought it.

In a pretentious home in Lenox, he found two lathes, a milling machine and a drill press. They had been used by the owner in his hobby of toy-making.

Traveled Afar

He traveled nearly 5,000 miles in his search, and one by one rusty machines were oiled, repaired and set to work. Then came the first contract!

Dealer Lynch had done it—in six weeks, as he said he would.

"That same WPB official was the first to congratulate me," beamed the Springfield Buick man.

In less than seven weeks from the "freezing" of automobiles by the government, Mr. Lynch had a full-fledged machine shop in his used car department, all in operation and qualified for an A 1 A priority rating.

He claims to be the first automobile dealer in the country to convert to war production.

When the first wheezy machines started to turn, Mr. Lynch had a staff of four men to operate them. Now, some seven months later, there are 52 to line up before the pay roll window.

Some are old-time employees of Mr. Lynch whom he has persuaded to come out of retirement, take short refresher courses and join up in the drive for victory. "It has done wonders for some of these men," he says, "given them new confidence, a new interest in life, and assurance that they're not too old to help."

A number of automobile mechanics from the Buick service station are training for machine work and will soon find themselves on the other side of that wire partition that separates the rapidly expanding machine shop from the diminishing used car section.

With governmental priorities, fat sub-contracts and new machinery to speed production, gauges, jigs and fixtures are traveling far and fast from the Springfield Buick Company to find their places in planes and guns for victory.

Retail Stores In Springfield Plan for Raids

Springfield shoppers and store employees will not be caught unawares in case of an air raid.

A plan to "alert" over 150 retail stores within eight minutes has just been perfected, under direction of the Merchants Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense and the Springfield Committee on Public Safety.

With some 50,000 people swarming through the city's shopping district daily, it was realized that some signal prior to the general alarm should be arranged in order that the crowds may be directed to places of safety before enemy planes should arrive over the city, explains Harry G. Green, Secretary of the Bureau.

Warning will be given by means of a secret code, and more than 250 store employees are taking a special air raid protection course to equip them for service in an emergency.

This instruction is different from that given to regular street wardens, and applies specifically to the kind of A. R. P. activity necessary within offices, buildings, department stores and other large business establishments.

Springfield merchants are taking this matter very seriously, and any store which does not follow through in compliance with regulations will be dropped immediately from the warning system.

More than 20 different types of organizations including hotels, theaters, banks, etc., are represented in the set-up.

Springfield Has The Best in Parks

For public parks and playgrounds, few cities of Springfield's seize can boast finer facilities.

In Forest Park, with 757 acres, including a pond, zoo, a game reserve, baseball diamonds, tennis courts and rose garden, the City has a public recreation ground that draws exclamations of delight from the out-of-town visitors and sighs of pride and satisfaction from native Springfielders.

Forest Park was a gift to the City by Everett Hosmer Barney, widely known manufacturer of the Barney & Berry skates.

Originally it was the private estate of Mr. Barney himself, its carefully landscaped grounds planted with rare shrubs imported from Egypt, China, Japan, and India.

In 1890 he deeded the entire property to the City, with the provision that he and his wife be allowed to reside there in his home, Pecousic Villa.

After their passing, the Villa was opened by the City for public use in 1921.

Springfield has 71 parks, the three largest being Forest Park, Van Horn Park, and Blunt Park.

There are two 18-hole municipally-owned golf courses—Franconia Golf Club and the Memorial Golf Club—and five more, within easy distance of business.

Faculty and Students To Aid Apple Harvest

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18 (AP)—The President, faculty, and students of Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary will don overalls Sept. 21 and help neighboring farmers harvest a bumper apple crop.

Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz, President of the school, said the school will close at noon daily until the crop, threatened by a labor shortage, is in. The plan was adopted, he added, "as a matter of patriotic duty."

Springfield Young Woman Has Unique Place in Aviation

When the United States Government launched its civilian pilot training program in 1939, one of the early applicants for flying instruction was Isabel Fenton of Springfield.

She promptly found herself the only girl in a class of 59 boys. But she asked no advantage, and needed none.

Miss Fenton was the first one in the class to solo in advanced acrobatics. In fact, she took to the air as if wings belonged to her.

Today she is the only woman teacher of aeronautics in Springfield, where she conducts classes under the Civil Aeronautics Authority at American International College and the Springfield Airport.

Miss Fenton has the sort of direct hazel eyes that one would expect to look out unafraid upon the clouds, the sort of shiny hair that would glint red in the sun a thousand feet up, and the kind of smile that would "go over big" anywhere.

Teaching eight or nine courses a day in plane identification, the theory of flight, navigation and other branches of aeronautics is "duck's soup" to this competent young woman who is the holder of both a private and a commercial flier's license.

"I've learned a lot myself since I've been teaching," she says. "When you start to explain things, you have to figure them out for yourself and you really get to know them in words."

Miss Fenton is keen about acrobatic flying, which is the kind of stuff they're teaching the fighter pilots now. "It develops great confidence in a person," she explains, "when he knows he can do anything with his ship."

This air-minded young woman claims that practically everyone can learn to fly—"at least 75 per cent of the people," she insists.

"Flying is all rhythm," was the way she put it, adding that she thinks when Negroes learn to fly they will out-fly anyone because the Negro race is noted for its fine sense of rhythm and timing.

After obtaining her license in 1940, Miss Fenton went to work for a private airplane company in New York and did some flying for the board of patrol in connection with the immigration service.

Isabel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Fenton, and her mother was the first woman automobile dealer in the United States, going into the business in 1911. She sold out when her business was at its peak in 1941, and was one of the few dealers in the country to "get out with a whole skin" before cars were "frozen" by the Government.

Miss Fenton's father is also in the automobile business in Westfield, just outside of Springfield. She has a brother in the Army at Fort Devens, and a brother-in-law with the Army in Iceland.

Springfield Takes Pride in Its Armory

The Springfield Armory, established by George Washington, in 1794 has rightfully earned the title, "Birthplace of Skilled Labor."

This highly specialized industry has won world wide fame for its "Springfield Rifle," and now for the new Garand semi-automatic which is being used on United Nations battlefronts all over the globe.

Through the years, the Armory has given training to thousands of men—and now women—who have thereby developed a skill which has drawn manufacturers from all parts of the country to Springfield.

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The Home Forum

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE struck a responsive chord in the human heart when, in his song, "Home, Sweet Home," he wrote, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." Although it is said that Payne never had a permanent home, he must have envisioned the qualities that go to make up a happy one, such as understanding, security, love, unselfishness, and forbearance.

Christ Jesus loved to go to the quiet, simple home of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus in Bethany. Those visits must have been helpful to all of them. This home undoubtedly met Jesus' human need along the path of his ascension to where he would find his complete and permanent home in heaven, harmony.

* * *

Each individual idea of God is already in his home, where he is fed and nurtured by Life, Truth, and Love. This home is never withheld or taken away. It is here and now. He does not move into or out of it; it is permanent. The recognition of home as being divine Mind, in which all dwell, brings peace, joy, and abiding security. Jesus said (John 10:9), **"I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture."** Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, is again showing the way whereby all may enter through spiritual understanding the portals of awareness of divine reality, where no discord, loss, or separation can occur, and where man is blessed and satisfied.

An earnest student of Christian Science was watchful in refusing to admit into her home beliefs of inharmony. A member of her family returned from work one evening complaining of discomfort and pain. He was not a Christian Scientist, so the student felt that she had no right to give specific help unless requested to do so; but she knew she did have the right to protect her home—her consciousness—from belief in sickness. She quietly went about her household duties, realizing the perfection of God and man. Presently she found him peacefully sleeping on a near-by couch. When the evening meal was served, nothing was said regarding the discordant condition, and the one who had been ill returned to his business to finish some necessary work, harmonious and free. When Jesus was about to be crucified, seeing his mother and the beloved disciple standing before him he said to John (John 19:27), **"Behold thy mother!"** And we read that **"from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home."** Thus John extended to the mother of his beloved Master true hospitality, which in the final analysis might be interpreted as a shelter wherein no intruding element is allowed to enter or to disrupt and disintegrate, and where the standard of purity, love, and consideration for others is maintained within its borders.

* * *

Whether within the walls of a cherished dwelling place or without, the true nature of home is still to be discerned and demonstrated. It consists of the reception and assimilation of divine ideas, and the rejection of suggestions of the carnal mind or evil. It means a constant clearing of thought of all materiality in order that receptivity to truth may become more spontaneous and uninterrupted; a greater alertness to the deceitfulness of error in its claims to having place, person, and power; a larger, broader sphere of usefulness, and thus a bigger, wider outlook, which includes in one's individual concept of home the whole world of God's creating, thus demonstrating the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. This home is already prepared, and will find occupancy in proportion to the appearing of spiritual good in individual consciousness. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 254): **"Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."**

* * *

The thought of home as symbolizing security and friendliness has found many expressions in kindly provision, through philanthropic methods, for those in need of homes, and for this we are grateful. This is a progressive step in humanity's ascension out of matter into Spirit, for it brings into use those qualities of compassion and unselfed love which lead to spiritual light and understanding. But greater still is the lifting of the thought of the homesick and weary to behold within their own citadel of consciousness man's true abiding place in divine Love, wherein all are sheltered and sustained, companioned and comforted by angel thoughts which come only to those hungering and thirsting after righteousness. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives us this definition of angels (p. 299): **"Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers. By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain 'angels unawares.'"**

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

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"CROQUET PLAYERS": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

SOON AFTER THE GAME of croquet was introduced into this country, Winslow Homer (1836-1910) painted a series of four canvases of players at the game. The pictures were painted with the clarity and direct realism that typify this great American artist. He was capable of grasping essentials and of setting them down with a broad and summarizing brush.

The game of croquet was welcomed by Americans of Homer's day because both ladies and gentlemen could participate while maintaining their grace and dignity. The ladies could swing their ample hoop skirts about the lawn, taking little mincing steps, as they prompted the balls through the wickets with their mallets.

"Croquet Players" was painted in 1865, when Homer was twenty-nine years old. He had just completed his assignment as correspondent for Harper's Weekly during the Civil War. He was accustomed to portraying people in action, and to recording their movements and attitudes clearly. As years passed, he abandoned the precise detail and the meticulously defined contour for a broad and full presentation of themes. He became bolder, more rhythmical, more general in statement, abandoning sheer description and illustration. When "Croquet Players" was painted, Winslow Homer was still in the class of Eastman Johnson, who also depicted the daily life of his fellow Americans. But, while Homer grew beyond the boundaries of genre, Johnson was drawn toward genre after his years of study and travel. "Croquet Players" has recently been purchased for the permanent collection of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo. There are other portrayals of this game by Winslow Homer in the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut, and in the Stephen C. Clark Collection, New York City.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Ognisko domowe

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE uderzył czułą strunę w sercu ludzkim gdy w swej piosence "Home, Sweet Home" napisał, „Niechaj będzie i najskromniejszy, nigdzie nie tak jak w domu." Chociaż powiedzianem jest że Payne nigdy nie miał stałego domu, musiał on wyobrazić sobie te cechy które wchodzą w skład wesołego ogniska domowego, zgoda, pewność, miłość, niesamolubstwo, i wzgląd.

Chrystus Jezus lubiał gościć się w cichem prostem domu Marji, Marty i Lazarjusza w Betanii. Odwiedziny te napewno były wszystkim pomocne. Przy ognisku tem czerpał Jezus ludzką potrzebę po drodze swego wniebowstąpienia gdzie miał znaleźć swe całkowite i stałe ognisko w niebie, zgodzie.

Każdy osobowy Boży pomysł już się znajduje w swem domu gdzie jest on karmionym i wychowanym przez Życie, Prawdę, i Miłość. Ognisko te nigdy nie jest zaniechane lub odjęte. Jest ono tu i teraz. Człowiek nie wstępuje do niego i nie wychodzi z niego; jest ono stałe. Rozpoznanie ogniska domowego jako boską Myśl, w której wszyscy zamieszkują przynosi spokój i radość i nieustanną pewność. Jezus rzekł (ś. Jan 10:9), „Jamci jest drzwiami; jeźli kto przez mię wnijdzie zbawiony będzie, a wnijdzie i wynijdzie, a pastwisko znajdzie." Wiedza Chrześcijańska odkryta i założona przez Mary Baker Eddy znów wskazuje drogę ktorą wszyscy, duchownem zrozumieniem, wejść mogą przez bramę świadomości, duchownej rzeczywistości gdzie żadna niezgoda, strata, lub rozłączenie nie może nas spotkać, i gdzie człowiek jest błogosławiony i zadowolony.

Pewna poważna uczenica Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej ostrożnie nie dozwalała aby do domu jej wchodziły pojęcia niezgody. Pewnego wieczora członek jej rodziny powrócił z pracy i skarżył się że ma ból. Nie był on uczniem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej więc uczenicy zdawało się że nie powinna dawać szczególnej pomocy gdy się jej o pomoc nie pytano lecz wiedziała ona że miała prawo chronić swego ogniska—swą świadomość—od wiary w chorobę. Spokojnie zajmowała się obowiązkami domowemi, urzeczywistniając sobie doskonałość Boga i człowieka. Wkrótce została chorego spokojnie spiącego na pobliskiej kanapie. Gdy kolację podano, nic nie było wspomnięte o niezgodliwem stanie, a ten który był chory powrócił do pracy swej aby dokończyć jakąś robotę, czując się zgodnym i swobodnym. Gdy mieli go ukrzyżować, Jezus, widząc swą matkę i swego miłego ucznia stojących przed nim, rzekł do Jana (ś. Jan 19:27), „Oto matka twoja!" Czytamy że „od onej godziny wziął ją uczeń do siebie." W ten sposób Jan okazał matce swego ukochanego Mistrza prawdziwą gościnność ktora w ostatniej analizie może być tłumaczona jako przytułek do którego żaden natrętny element nie może wejść i którego nie może przerwać i rozszczepić, i gdzie wzór czystości, miłości, jakoteż i wzgląd na drugich jest utrzymywany w otoczeniu tym.

Czy to pośród czterech ścian umiłowanego ogniska domowego, czy też nazewnątrz, prawdziwy rodzaj środowiska domowego można rozpoznać i wykazać. Składa się ono z przyjęcia i przyswojenia boskich myśli i wykluczenie namowy cielesnej myśli lub zła. To znaczy że trzeba bezustannie czyścić myśli ze wszystkiej materyalności aby zdolność do przyjęcia prawdy mogła wypływać z wolnej dobrej woli bez przerwy i mieć coraz większą czujność co do kłamliwości błędu i do jego pretensji że ma on miejsce, osobę, i moc; coraz większy i szerszy obręb użyteczności a przez to samo większy i szerszy pogląd który włącza w osobiste pojęcie ogniska domowego cały świat stworzony przez Boga, tem wykazując ojcostwo Boże i braterstwo człowiecze. Dom ten jest już przygotowany a znajdzie on mieszkańców w miarę ukazania się duchownego dobra w osobistej świadomości. W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego) Mrs. Eddy pisze (str. 254), „Pielgrzymie na ziemi, dom twój jest w niebie; człowieku obcy, jesteś gościem Boga."

Myśl że dom jest symbolem bezpieczeństwa i przyjacielstwa znalazła wiele wyrażeń w dobrotliwem zaopatrywaniem się, sposobami dobroczynnemi, tymi którzy potrzebują domu; za to jesteśmy bardzo wdzięczni. Jest to postępowy krok w wznoszeniu się ludzkości z istoty materyalnej do Duchownej, ponieważ używa się te własności współczucia i niesamoistnej miłości ktora prowadzi do duchownego oświecenia i zrozumienia. Lecz większe jeszcze jest podniesienie myśli stęsknionych za domem i wymęczonych aby oglądać we własnej cytadeli świadomości prawdziwe mieszkanie człowiecze w boskiej Miłości w której to wszyscy są chronieni i utrzymywani, utowarzyszeni i pokrzepieni przez anielskie myśli które przychodzą tylko tym którzy głodują i pragną sprawiedliwości. W Science and Health (str. 299) Mrs. Eddy podaje nam następujące określenie aniołów: „Aniołowie są przedstawiciele Boga. Te w gorę wznoszące się istoty nigdy nie prowadzą w stronę siebie, grzechu, lub cielesności, lecz wskazują boską Zasadę wszystkiego dobra, gdzie każda prawdziwa osobistość, wyobrażenie, lub podobieństwo Boga się zbiera. Przez oddanie starannej uwagi tym duchownym przewodnikom pozostaną one znami a będziemy ugaszczać ‚aniołów niespodzianie.'"

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

His First Ride Behind a Locomotive

I AM NOT MACHINIST enough to give a description of the locomotive that drew us over the road that day, but recollect distinctly the general "make-up" of the train.

The train was composed of coach-bodies, mostly from Thorpe & Sprague's stage-coaches, placed upon trucks. The trucks were coupled together with chains or chain-links, leaving from two to three feet slack, and when the locomotive started it took up the slack by jerks, with sufficient force to jerk the passengers, who sat on seats across the top of the coaches, out from under their hats, and in the stopping they came together with such force as to send them flying from their seats.

They used dry pitch-pine for fuel, and, there being no smoke or spark-catcher to the chimney or smoke-stack, a volume of black smoke,' strongly impregnated with sparks, coals, and cinders, came pouring back the whole length of the train. Each of the outside passengers who had an umbrella raised it as a protection against the smoke and fire. They were found to be but a momentary protection, for I think in the first mile the last one went overboard, all having their covers burnt off from the frames, when a general mêlée took place among the deck-passengers, each whipping his neighbor to put out the fire. They presented a very motley appearance on arriving at the first station. There rails were procured and lashed between the trucks, taking the slack out of the coupling-chains, thereby affording us a more steady run to the top of the inclined plane at Schenectady.

The incidents off the train were quite as striking as those on the train. A general notice having been given of the contemplated trip, excited not only the curiosity of those living along the line of the road, but those living remote from it, causing a large collection of people at all the intersecting roads along the line of the route. Everybody . . . being as ignorant of what was coming as their horses, drove up to the road as near as they could get, only looking for the best position to get a view of the train. As it approached, the horses took fright and wheeled, upsetting buggies, carriages, and wagons, and leaving for parts unknown to the passenger, if not to their owners, and it is not now positively known if some of them have yet been stopped. Such is a hasty sketch of my recollection of my first ride after a locomotive. — From the Private Correspondence of Judge Gillis, in "American Memory," edited by HENRY BESTON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Grapes Ripening

In spring, I like to see the grape vines
Put forth their leaves, small bud-like forms
Unfolding in the new warmth. When summer comes,
I like to rest in the coolness of the old arbor
And watch the leaves turn over in the east wind,
Showing the light green shade of the undersides.
On September nights, when the dew is heavy,
I like the smell of the great purple clusters,
These compact forms of spring and summer and fall
Sending their aroma out over the fields.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

The Island of Birds

WE ROWED OUT from Dubrovnik, across the smooth green Adriatic, toward where the darker, emerald cushion of the island floated gently on the horizon. Milan, the fisherman, rested on his oars and jerked his head backward, saying: "Lokrum it's called. The Island of Lokrum, Island of Happiness is what *they* called it, though they found little enough, when all's said and done."

"They?" While I asked the question, the island drifted nearer. Now one saw a strip of velvet beach with great blossoming shrubs and undergrowth pressing about it and no sign of even a path.

He shortened his stroke in the shallower water. "Who but the Hapsburgs, of course! This was their playground. Here they came when they were weary of courts and all that nonsense. You should see the fine marble palace they built behind that screen of trees! If I had a marble house, I would set it on a hill for all the world to envy. But no, that would not do for them. They must hide themselves from vulgar people like you and me!"

* * *

With that, he sprang out of the boat and helped me to land. There were only a few yards of sand, and then the great flowering bushes cast an impenetrable shadow out of which their waxy cups of rose and cream stared, suspended, as it seemed, from nothing, lacking stem or leaf in the dark green, luminous shade. "Which is the way to the royal palace?" I asked. "May anyone see it?"

"Yes, yes. It is not sacred any longer. It belongs to children nowadays, instead of to royalty, the children of an orphanage. Walk a little way and you will be sure to meet some of them; they will direct you—" He broke off, interrupted by the shrill cry of a great bird, a magnificent jeweled mackaw that flashed past us, skimming the branch between my fingers. "There goes one of Rudolf's birds," he said, looking after it. "Crown Prince Rudolf, you know, the Old Emperor's only son. It must be forty years and more since he fetched them from outlandish places abroad and set them loose here, just for the pleasure of watching them; though it's little pleasure, otherwise, that the poor young man got out of life. Well, I'll wait here for you down on the beach and keep an eye on the boat."

* * *

There was a pathway, after all. It wound uncertainly toward the heart of the island, with the fantastic scented branches of the flowering shrubs making an archway above. Presently the sound of the sea died away. But another small persistent sound made itself heard instead. It consisted of two notes, a sort of reiterated pip-pip coming now from one side, now from the other; a queer metallic sound, like raindrops falling quickly upon metal. And then I saw a sudden flash of green as a little bird, vivid as a jewel, with a tiny crest that quivered, darted from one bush alongside to the other. As suddenly he was gone.

* * *

Far away at the end of the green tunnel of foliage, I heard children's voices. Presently two little girls, dressed in pale pink prints, and a smaller boy appeared, running eagerly toward me. "Have you seen it? Have you seen the green bird?" they called out.

"Yes, but it's gone."

They did not seem unduly disappointed. The little boy bent his knees as he turned and ran alongside of me, pretending he was some wild fierce animal; but presently, his imagination kindled by the jungle-like surroundings, he changed over in his mind from hunter to hunted, and slipped one hand into mine for protection. The older girl said: "It doesn't really matter. We're not allowed to catch them anyway; but, if we see a colored bird, we always follow it as far as we can. It can't get off the island, so we're bound to see it again some time."

* * *

The little boy squeezed my hand suddenly with excitement; then as suddenly he let it go and ran forward to pick something up from the path. It was a small green feather. He picked it up gently as if it might break, and carefully threaded it through one of the buttonholes of his diminutive shirt. The sharp end of the feather tickled his skin, but he would not take it out. And so we went on for another few yards till, from the heart of the island, the tones of a deep-tongued bell rang out, echoing through the undergrowth which seemed to magnify and toss the sound from one bush to another like a great brazen gong.

The children stopped, looked apologetically at me. "That's the dinner bell," one of the girls said; "we'll have to go now."

They wheeled away to the right, like birds themselves; and, as the little boy turned to wave good-by, I saw the green feather trembling on his chest. Then they disappeared, and I did not follow them; for no royal palace likes to be disturbed at dinner-time, no matter who its inmates are. Instead, I went back slowly toward the beach and Milan.

* * *

"Did you see the birds?" he asked.

"Yes. They bring happiness to some people. Perhaps, if Rudolf had stayed here instead of moving restlessly about—I mean, they can't ever leave the island—the birds I mean."

I stopped, for Milan, like all peasants, hates those who ramble in speech or thought. But he wasn't listening. He was now at the water's edge, running the boat deeper into the small green waves while the little pebbles scraped beneath its keel.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Wind Carvings

For loveliness,
I give you things the wind has carved:
Ice pinnacles upon their high white peak,
Their keen wild beauty
Unforgettable;
The lines upon a sculptured dune
Which seem but evanescence,
Yet have a permanence in memory
As veins in marble;
And those distorted trees
Which point with strange arms from a cliff,
In strong denial
Of the last defeat.
These wind-carved things are beautiful
In their integrity.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES

Under Grandmother's Guidance

I WAS IN THE TRAIN for the first time in my life. We were traveling third class, all through the endless hot day and part of the night. The early morning came, with new colors and smells; the window gave the pleasure of a world where everything seemed painted in soft colors, and the air was sharp and pleasing—sea and pine needles together. I drank some milk and slept again until we halted and got out. There was a village, all tiny squat wooden huts, a slim blue spire of a church. A woman with a seamed brown face, her gray shawl embroidered with red, came to meet us, and we drove off in a cart which smelt of hay and fish, to the lip of a lake where the bearded ferryman lifted us off the cart.

So we came to the island where, in a low, white-painted house, my small grandmother welcomed us with saffron buns, gingerbread, and milk again. . . .

Against the white walls of her island house my grandmother still stands, a tiny woman, almost a doll by the side of my tall mother. They were so alike that outsiders often imagined a link of blood between them: it was the expression of peace on their faces, their quiet hands, their softly chiseled mouths. I could never put my grandmother into the gallery inhabited by the rest of my Almedingen relations. She was so different—Northern, granite, pine, and soft moss together.

"Grandmother," I should like to say now, "my mother and St. Petersburg gave me life and something lovely for my own. You gave me the wealth of detail. You taught me to love grass and moss, ants and butterflies. St. Petersburg had talked of water: you taught me to be at home in it. You gave me my first trees and my first sunset, mushroom hunts and the bliss of long walks. There was something in you like the island which housed you, eternal and clear-cut. . . ."

Such reflections, of course, never crossed my tiny mind at the time of the first visit. All I knew was the joy of having the morning lessons in a huge barn with sunlight stippling the straw and the wooden bench where we sat, my brother struggling with an irregular French verb. I sat by lazily, a picture book on my knees, my mind on the lake. The barn was gorgeous, the kitchen even more so. Its queen, Maria, enormous, fresh-faced and blue-eyed, loved company and chatter. . . .

Once a week the ferryman waited for my grandmother at the tiny landing stage. We all joined her in that expedition to the nearest market place. She wore black serge, and a bonnet with jet trimmings. Shoemaker and butcher, grocer and stationer, the wool woman and the fishmonger—she went everywhere, to talk as well as to shop, and the jet-trimmed bonnet was worn to turn every call into a social gesture. Under her guidance, our own social horizons widened considerably.

—From "To-morrow Will Come," by E. M. ALMEDINGEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

New Brand of Gasoline ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has revealed that filling stations in the East may soon be selling only one brand of gasoline—"Victory" brand.

There will be no identification on the pump to tell the motorist what company manufactured it.

The Government's purpose in proposing to make gasoline anonymous is to pool transportation and terminal and storage facilities of various companies, thus saving time and distance in hauling, Mr. Ickes explained.

The day when all Eastern filling stations begin dispensing the same brand of gasoline will mark a new era in American business. Several months ago, a strange change came over advertising. Billboards and newspapers began to tell people how to conserve gasoline in order not to buy so much. Now, if Mr. Ickes' proposal is approved, brand names with traditional "more-miles-to-the-gallon" and "quicker-pickup" boasts will entirely disappear.

One Gasoline Truck

No agreement has been reached yet as to whether gasoline brands will be physically mixed together under the new pooling plan, but whether they are or not will mean little to the consumer, whose choice will be strictly limited anyway. Instead of the half-dozen trucks bringing that many brands of gasoline to the filling station at his nearest business corner, the same truck will serve them all with the same kind of gasoline in the future. The consumer would have to be satisfied with that brand or drive halfway across town to take his chances on another "Victory" gas.

This business of cutting down on trade names in order to cut out useless competition and wasteful distribution practices is likely to spread more and more in the United States before the war is over.

The War Production Board has a new "Committee on Concentration" whose business will be to make recommendations on the concentration of civilian production to release facilities, materials, and manpower for war work.

Chiefly this concentration will be ordered in civilian goods that have been rationed. Typewriters, for instance. WPB has ordered all typewriters for the duration to be produced by one company—Woodstock. The six or seven other plants which formerly made typewriters have been ordered into war production.

"Victory" model bicycles will henceforth be made by only two companies. Stoves and farm implements are other civilian goods that WPB hopes to concentrate in a few plants.

How does the WPB choose the factories that are to be allowed to continue making civilian goods? Wendell Lund, WPB Labor Production Chief, explained that to the House Defense Migration Committee yesterday. First, it decides which plants can be most readily and profitably converted to war production. Then it looks into the labor situation. Transportation, the power supply, and housing are other factors considered before conversion is ordered.

Don't the companies object to having trade names taken away and being ordered out of civilian production? Mr. Lund admitted that they do. Also, WPB officials have had considerable disagreement themselves as to how this concentration shall be accomplished. But all these disputes are transcended by the necessity of using production facilities of the United States to the maximum for the purpose of winning the war.

Based on British Experience

Much of the WPB's concentration program is based on British experience. Dozens of British industries have been reorganized during the war to cut down wasted transportation and use of production facilities.

Describing how Britain accomplished "almost complete sacrifice of economic freedom both by industrial leaders and by workers" to fight the war, Sir Clive Baillieu, British representative on the Combined Raw Materials Board, recently reported that Britain had saved 12,000,000 tons a year in transportation recently by the simple act of cutting down Britain's "biscuits" from 360 varieties to 20.

For some British articles, brand names have been retained, even when they are manufactured by a former competitor, along with its own brand.

American and British problems of manpower and production are different, but recent moves by WPB and Mr. Ickes indicate that this country too will experience more and more "sacrifice of economic freedom" both by industrialists and workers until the war is won.

The Country Speaks: Kansas

Wheat Belt Making Good Use of Profits ..... ***By Roy Buckingham***

When the Southwest hard-wheat area in Colorado, Kansas, and the Oklahoma Panhandle harvested the largest crop of wheat since 1931, financial men unfamiliar with the ways of the wheat country were concerned as to what farmers would buy.

War has brought a shortage of implements, trucks, motorcars, household appliances, the usual objectives of wheat money in big crop years. The wheat belt always has been a lucrative market in prosperous years for luxuries, and those familiar with the previous farmer buying feared the farmers' money would "burn in their pockets."

Nothing like that has happened. The farmer dollar has the same velocity as it did when he could buy a tractor with a load of wheat or make the down payment on a new wheat combine with a hopper of wheat.

In Ford County which is typical of the hard-wheat area the wheat profits that might have gone into power machinery if there was no war, are going into mortgages. Seventy farm mortgages were cleared within a month after harvest and every week the debt is being lifted from other farms. This is true throughout the hard-wheat area comprising 30 counties in the three States.

Pledges for Federal Loans

The wheat crop cut in this area is valued a more than $50,000,000 on a loan basis and 80 per cent of it will be pledged for Federal loans. This loan money will come in throughout the seeding season this fall and if the rate of debt payment continues, by harvest season in 1943 the farmers' debt condition will be the best in 20 years.

There is no land boom following this crop although the farm real estate market is lively. Farmers are not loading up with more land in expectation of $2 wheat before the war is over. So far as the average wheat farmer is concerned he believes he's better off financially with $1.25 wheat than the $2 kind.

When wheat sells at $2 it creates a bonanza market and all of the evils of a boom throw the wheat area economy out of balance because the farmer is as vulnerable to the get-rich-quick malady as the town man.

The only plunging on the speculative side is among "suitcase" farmers, business and professional men who buy wheat farms for factory production. But this is less discernible now than with the big crops of the late 20s.

Many 10 Per Cent Clubs

The wheat profits also are going into war bonds. Many Kansas farmers are in 10 per cent clubs, turning 10 per cent of their wheat profits into these bonds. This investment program is encouraged by the triple A committeemen and bankers.

Some of the wheat profits go to livestock, especially on farms where milking herds have been chosen as the wisest form of farm expansion.

Farms in this wheat area have been notorious for indifference to poultry and livestock and the criticism has been fair until recent years. Since 1937 the milk and cream check has become the badge of farm thrift and range cattle have more than doubled.

Solvency instead of speculation has become the farm theme on the high plains and that means in spite of the sacrifices of war, a more abundant life for the major industry in the short grass country.

To Change the Subject:

The Younger Generation—and the Youngest ..... ***By R. H. Markham***

The younger generation seems to have become very serious—at least in some localities. You might almost imagine them pioneers. Many of them through Federal credit have obtained new little homes on the edge of cities and are very busy putting yards in order, tending gardens, cultivating flower beds or making new bookcases out of old boxes. Also the young mamas seem to have worked out good collective arrangements whereby they look after one another's babies on an installment plan, so that they can get periodical half days off.

And entertainments seem to be of a rather novel kind, not entirely unlike husking bees. Only now they don't husk, but pound or saw or dig or push wheelbarrows. And the men folks at such "bees" are said to wear clothes that a fastidious hobo in the good old days would spurn.

As a matter of fact, we seem to be reverting to scenes that would have cheered the heart of Thoreau and given joy to a stern old Puritan. When the young folks gather on a holiday or early in the evening, it's not for bridge or tea or a picnic. Young fathers haul sand or earth about or mix cement, little children with buckets or shovels pretend to help, and mothers attempt to prevent an excess of confusion or disorder.

And where do these idyllic meetings take place? Some of them on the edge of that very sophisticated City of Washington. Who are the neo-Agricolas? They are Doctors and Masters, former Eds and Coeds now working for the Government. I just got a letter from one of them describing these bucolics as follows:

The Letter

Dear Mother and Dad:

Stuart is making cement steps in the back yard, down the slope toward the clothesline and the garbage pail. It seems to me slightly superfluous labor, but he wants to do it, so I guess Jan (14 months old) and I will have to enjoy the steps. You never can tell what kind of things men consider having a good time. He has five steps done so far.

The Tomsens were over on the holiday, friends of ours, and Jim slaved away with Stuart, all afternoon, feeling noble and useful. Millie is expecting Junior any time now, so Jan and I took a long walk with her. An old schoolmate of Stuart, who is an ensign in the Navy, came out all dressed in white, and several other people dropped in. We had to move our porch chairs down by the garbage can, where Stuart was mixing cement on a board platform, since he and Jim were determined to finish their quota of steps. It made me think of Louis XIV who entertained guests while getting shaved. Or was it Louis XIII?

Jan had a wonderful time the next day playing around the mixing platform. She found two old pails and dropped stones in them for long periods. I let her wear her beloved rubbers, which she likes best of all in bright weather, and she was completely happy getting dirty and talking to herself.

At one time during quite a lull, when I decided I had better take a look at her, I found her in the bushes in the back yard, romping with Jeep, the large black dog who is our neighbor. I heard very merry chatter so slipped up to see what was going on. Jan, seated on the ground, was flopping back on Jeep with complete abandon, like she does on a bed, laughing and jabbering away. Then she'd sit up and pat Jeep, like as not on the nose, after which she'd fling herself back on him again. He looked rather astonished, not to say shocked, and when she fell back on him with particular vim, he'd get up and move a foot away. Jan would get up, wave and clap her hands, laughing gleefully, and would then fling herself on Jeep again. He was really very gentle about it, but was bewildered by this new type of behavior on Jan's part, for usually she just closes her eyes when he's around and beatifically smiles while he licks her.

Finally Loped Away

After he had moved away several times without dampening Jan's ardor in the least, he rose quietly, picked up a stick in his mouth, as though he didn't want to hurt her feelings, and loped away. Jan went back to the mixing platform.

To hear Stuart talk, I guess our yard should reach the apogee of its transformation this month. He says it's going to be a honey. I'm eager to see what that means when referring to a lawn. By the way, we have one gardenia in bloom and a second rose. Jan has been nipping the little yellow marigolds and I must say they're bright and cheery, but I shall have to nip that little habit in the bud. Stuart discourages such puns; that's why I take them out on you. I took Jan with me into the woods to pick some red toadstools and dig some moss in order to make a centerpiece like mother told me about. She thought it an interesting adventure but I hope she doesn't get the impression that toadstools are to be picked. I have been stamping on the big ones in the yard, which she thinks is fun and tries to imitate, so I'll hope for the best. The centerpiece is very pretty.

Well, Good-by! I've got to be the co-operative baby-tender now. The Browns are bringing over their year-old Buddie and the Arnolds their more-than-yearling Wizzie—where do folks get such names?—so that they can go into town. Buddie is usually rather static and noble but Wizzie is never content until she gets everything reachable pulled onto the floor. I suppose Jan makes up for it when I park her at the Arnolds'. I keep wondering, mother, how you ever managed to look after us twins and all those Haskell children to boot when they came over.

Lovingly,

Norchie.

Germans Envision Rule Over Europe and Africa

High Berlin authorities cling to theories of 'master race' in spite of pressure of war.

Vanishing of law as hitherto understood is due to follow program of subjugation.

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Despite their many war problems German authorities at home still continue to elaborate extensive plans for rule over Europe and Africa by a "master race."

These plans would be rejected as fantastic were it not for what the Germans already have done and because of the authoritative persons sponsoring them. In this article only two of the most recent can be discussed, one in the political and other in the economic sphere.

Recently Werner Best, of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, head of the Security Police and deputy to the late Reinhardt Heydrich, who was shot in Prague, outlined the foundations of the new Europe.

Herr Best cynically states that organization of this continent, when the fighting is over, will be governed by one consideration only—by interests of the "Führungsvolk," or leading people.

International law or constitutional law as hitherto understood will disappear. All that is important is that the master race shall economize its strength. The form of government allocated to each country will depend upon this consideration.

Naturally all except Herrenvolk (master race) should be crushed under the heel, but this would demand too many German soldiers. Therefore there will be four forms of government in which the local populations can themselves participate in varying degrees in the administration so as to economize on the use of Germans.

Subject peoples will either have a government of their own to which will be attached a governor general to enforce German policy, be directly administered by Germans, have only authority to deal with local matters, or be a "colonial administration," in which there will be representative of the people themselves. Germany alone will decide to which form administration each country will be subjected.

Even such subjection isn't satisfactory to Herr Best. Complete annihilation of some nations will probably be necessary since their survival would endanger the Führungsvolk.

"Historical experience has proved that the annihilation and displacement of a foreign people isn't contrary to the laws of life, provided it is total. . . .

"All peoples who make slaves and serfs of foreign people become racially exterminated by intermingling with them. In fact this Herrenvolk must remain aloof even from its allies to exercise its leadership aright."

For this new work of subjection Herr Best maintains that the present German bureaucracy isn't competent to deal with these great problems. It is no wonder therefore that already plans are prepared [as shown in the SS charter published in The Christian Science Monitor on July 28] for maintaining an army of toughs and gangsters to whom law means simply the subjection of the weaker.

Organization on the political side is to be paralleled by a gigantic scheme of economic production such as Europe or the world has never before seen.

This is one of the conceptions now advocated by Herr Soergel, member of Prof. Karl Haushoffer's circle in Munich—which emphasizes "Geopolitik" or "Grossraumpolitik" (roughly the science of greater living space) and under whom Rudolf Hess was once an assistant.

Germany's sphere of domination, according to them, has its western border in the Atlantic, while on the east it runs from North Norway across Russia east of Moscow to the Caspian Sea, and thence to the frontiers of India. There seems no southern frontier short of Capetown to judge from their plans.

Herr Soergel is not a politician but a transport expert who maintains that German domination involves control of autoroads and waterways throughout this area.

Already steps have been taken to establish a land link between the Baltic and the Black Sea by speeding up of the canal between the Rhine and the Danube and advancement of the project of the Oder-Danube Canal.

The conquest of Poland and the Ukraine, however, brought a much shorter route within the Germans' grasp, the route via the River Vistula and its tributaries and a short canal to link up with the Dnieper River.

Russian prisoners are now engaged upon completing this direct waterway from Danzig to Odessa. Important as this is strategically it suffers from having to be closed in the winter months.

Another project, that of eastern waterway connections with the Mediterranean, involves the enlarging of the existing narrow canal connecting Bordeaux and the Bay of Biscay with Narbonne and the Mediterranean.

The Germans hope to get merchant and warships to travel this route. Ships with a speed of 13 knots now takes eight days for the 2,500 sea miles from Hamburg to Marseille. The new route would take half the time.

Such are the practical projects regarding which either actual work has begun or plans are fully prepared. Herr Soergel, however, goes much farther and in the recent issue of the Transport Review reintroduces his idea of Atlantropa—a term which embraces most of Europes and a great deal of Africa.

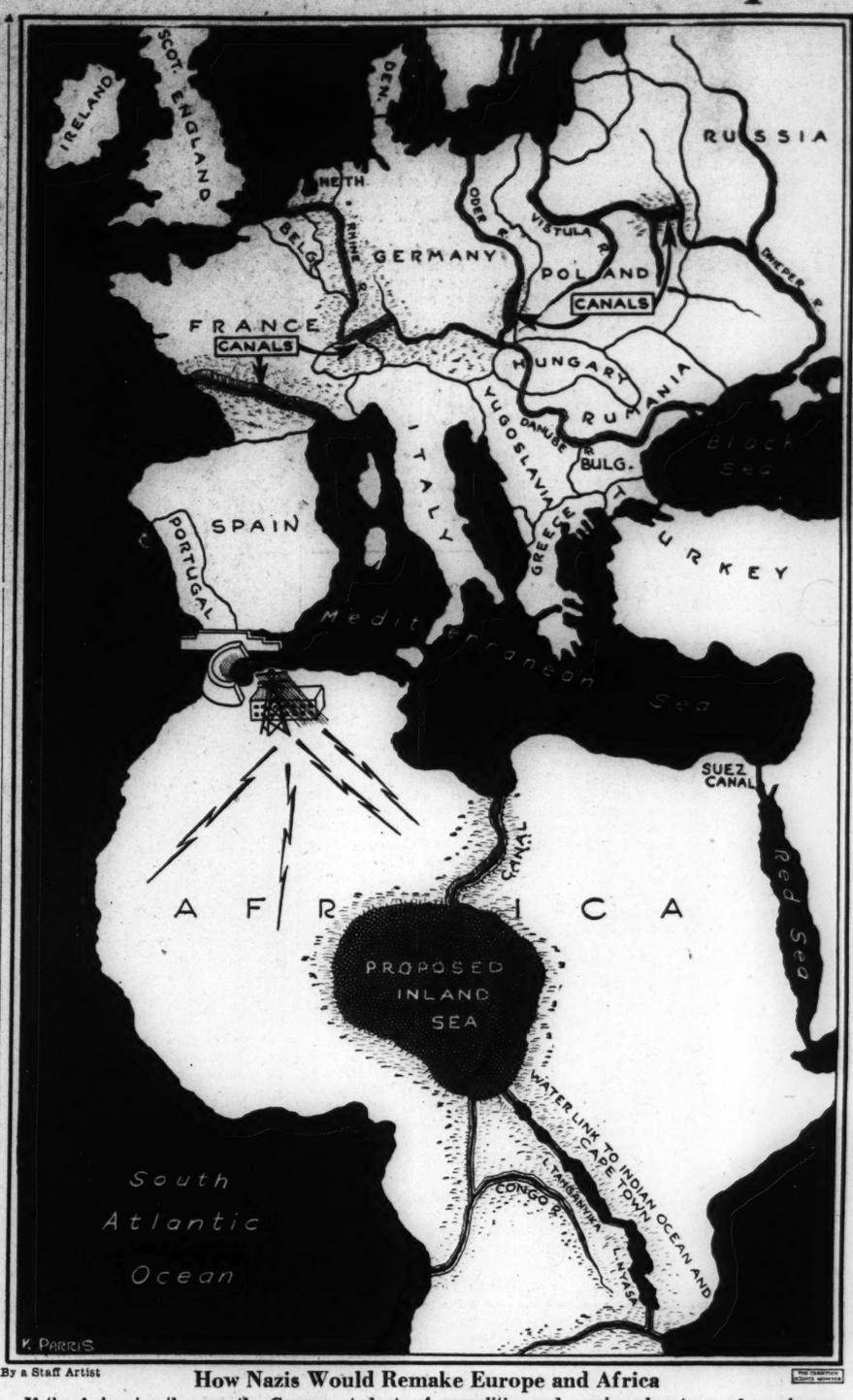
To organize this vast area Herr Soergel would use energy derived from the water power of the Mediterranean through a colossal dam and electric power station built into the Straits of Gibraltar where the inflow from the Atlantic would drive the turbines.

There would also be sluices for ships which, according to Herr Soergel, would enable the movement of British and American ships to be carefully watched.

A large accumulation of water in Central Africa would be used to form colossal inland seas and by means of canals a ship will ultimately be able to go from Hamburg via Bordeaux and Marseille up the Congo and on to Cape Town without touching open sea.

Herr Soergel's ideas, which are by no means new, have been rejected by many engineers because of the probable effect of lowering the Mediterranean by 100 meters in the west and 200 meters in the east of Sicily. But he maintains that such plans will ultimately be adopted by more far-seeing experts.

What however concerns this article is that such a scheme would be a means of removing unemployment by keeping subject peoples always as the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Its importance lies not in its ever being realized under German conditions, but in the fact that it shows yet again how thorough are the German Herrenvolk ideas today.



By a Staff Artist

How Nazis Would Remake Europe and Africa

If the Axis wins the war the German students of geopolitics and empire plan tremendous changes—not only political but physical—in the map of Europe and Africa. A few of the projected alterations are shown in the above illustration. By linking the various waterways of Europe by canals and draining part of the Mediterranean into a great sea in the center of Africa the Nazis would be able to send ships from northern Europe to Cape Town at the tip of Africa almost entirely by inland waterway. Among other grandiose projects the Germans envisage the harnessing of the flow of the Atlantic into the Mediterranean and the building of a monster dam and power station at Gibraltar. The Projection on which this map is drawn foreshortens Africa in order to show a proportionately larger area of detail on the European continent. The outline of all the land masses necessarily undergoes considerable modification.

Primaries Brought Out Third of Vote

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—An unofficial tabulation of 1942 primary voting in 35 States reveals that scarcely more than a third of those registered and eligible actually exercised the privilege of casting their ballots.

The total of those who voted was 14,937,426. The total of those who might have voted was 42,191,779. The percentage of those who did was 35 per cent.

Officials here who watch elections closely said several factors were responsible. Voting always lags in a year in which there is no presidential contest. The world war demonstrated that in wartime the voters are apathetic. The absence of acute issues in many States contributed.

In addition millions of voters are away from home—in the Army or Navy. There has been much migration of defense workers from state to state, and undoubtedly many of these have not been in their new homes long enough to be eligible to vote.

Long hours of work in the war factories, too, tend to keep voters away from the polls, although Donald M. Nelson, Director of War Production, announced that voting was one of the few good excuses for a worker's absence from a defense job.

Despite these apparent reasons for the light vote, some were of the opinion that it was unduly apathetic, and held that the voters should, in the interest of the country, maintain a more intense interest in who represents them in Congress.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, issued a statement asking the voters to "expiate" their neglect at the primaries and shoulder full responsibility from now to November and "send the best men to the most important Congress in history."

In general, the Southern States made the best showing, due, it was believed, to the fact that the Democratic primary elections there determine who the office holders shall be, and to the additional fact that there were not gubernatorial and other contests in some of them.

Nevertheless, Wyoming topped the list with 84 per cent of its eligibles voting; Texas was second with 82 per cent; Kansas 66 per cent; Georgia 65 per cent; South Carolina, 62 per cent and Tennessee 59 per cent in order.

Utah was lowest, with 18 per cent, and Idaho, Iowa, and Ohio showed 19 per cent each.

By comparison with the total who voted in this year's primaries in the States in question, a total of 26,939,447 cast their ballots in the general congressional elections of 1938, the last year in which an election was not accompanied by a presidential contest.

How States Voted

The following is a table of those voting by States, showing the number who cast their ballots, the total of registrants and the total who voted in the 1938 congressional elections. States such as New York, which have held local primaries, but none of a state-wide nature, were disregarded. In some cases in the table the figures represent merely the best available estimates, since official figures are lacking:

	Voted 1942	Eligible 1942	Congressional Vote 1938
Arizona	90,000	178,645	104,058
Arkansas	216,500	361,000	143,956
California	1,575,000	3,751,296	2,387,512
Colorado	130,000	650,000	449,537
Florida	258,668	604,341	153,061
Georgia	301,646	446,900	68,087
Idaho	62,000	325,000	178,684
Iowa	314,000	1,600,000	802,636
Illinois	1,963,298	5,700,000	3,111,816
Indiana	500,000	1,135,000	1,572,649
Kansas	300,000	450,000	737,026
Kentucky	230,796	900,000	533,959
Louisiana	315,000	600,000	152,410
Maryland	210,000	750,000	486,472
Massachusetts	700,000	2,170,161	1,719,677
Michigan	750,000	2,000,000	1,547,215
Minnesota	500,000	1,500,000	1,070,927
Mississippi	133,000	325,000	35,439
Missouri	519,876	2,000,000	1,245,032
Montana	116,400	258,749	208,710
Nebraska	220,000	600,000	477,715
Nevada	21,358	61,132	45,441
North Carolina	320,755	1,200,000	479,267
New Mexico	60,000	185,341	154,889
Ohio	790,000	4,000,000	2,313,360
Oklahoma	430,348	1,000,000	468,257
Oregon	210,000	527,084	365,343
Pennsylvania	1,499,129	4,602,838	3,783,638
South Carolina	235,000	375,000	46,286
Tennessee	297,197	500,000	263,404
Texas	983,000	1,200,000	346,638
Utah	60,000	325,000	182,532
Washington	265,000	902,000	586,493
West Virginia	305,000	943,292	622,821
Wyoming	54,455	64,000	94,500
Totals	14,937,426	42,191,779	26,939,447

(Note: 48,000 voted in the primary election in New Hampshire, but figures were not available on the number of eligibles. A number of other States also were omitted in view of insufficient data.)

Normal Primary Casualties; Prewar Issues' Sway Light

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The 1942 primaries have counted out four incumbent Senators—all Democrats—and 19 House members, including 13 Democrats and six Republicans.

Of the 34 Senators up for renomination, 24 were Democrats, nine Republicans, and one Independent. Nineteen Democrats were renominated, four defeated, and one, Theodore Francis Green, Rhode Island, is expected to be renominated at a State convention late this month. All nine Republicans won the right to run again in November, and George W. Norris, the lone Independent, has yet to announce whether he will run again.

Considering the number of sitting members that ran again, this is a normal casualty list for off-year voting. It is not expected to be changed much, if at all, by the few State and district conventions and run-offs still to be held in Rhode Island, Connecticut (Democrats only), and Louisiana.

In the last off-year primaries—1938—the Democrats lost four Senators and 17 House members. The Republicans lost none in either branch. In the presidential year of 1940, the Democrats counted four incumbent defeats in the Senate and the Republicans one, and House casualties were: Democrats eight, Republicans two.

Isolationism versus interventionism, a lively issue before Pearl Harbor, bobbed up here and there in the primary contests, but apparently swayed few voters. In most cases, it seemed, the voters took into account, among other things, how the candidates stood on the war currently rather than their pre-Pearl Harbor stands, as evidence by renomination of many former "isolationists" in Wisconsin, Washington, and other States.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, who saw action as a tank observer in Libya, won renomination over an opponent who assailed his before-Pearl Harbor "isolationism." To offset this, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota was renominated in a contest in which his opponent held up Senator Ball's pre-Pearl Harbor voting record in favor of the Administration's foreign policies as being in contrast to the sentiment of most Minnesotans.

These offsets were evident throughout the campaign.

The four Democratic Senators losing out were William J. Bulow, South Dakota, a two-termer, defeated by Former Governor Tom Berry; James H. Hughes, Delaware, convention loser to E. Ennels Berl, Wilmington lawyer; Berkeley L. Bunker, Nevada, young 1940 appointee, defeated by Representative James G Scrugham, and Wall Doxey, Mississippi, who trailed James O. Eastland in a runoff last Tuesday.

House Democrats who failed of renomination were Leo Kocialkowski, Illinois; Luther Patrick, Alabama; William T. Schulte, Indiana; Charles I. Faddis and Guy L. Moser, Pennsylvania; William Cartwright, Oklahoma; Martin L. Sweeney, Ohio; Charles L. South Texas; Aaron Lane Ford, Mississippi; Hale Boggs, Louisiana; John A. Meyer, Maryland; Thomas H. Eliot, Massachusetts, and Rudolph G. Tenerowicz, Michigan.

Republican Representatives who lost out were George Paddock, Illinois; Benjamin Jarrett, Pennsylvania; James C. Oliver, Maine; Charles R. Robertson, North Dakota; Oscar Youngdahl, Minnesota, and Arthur B. Jenks, New Hampshire.

As in past years, roughly a score of the 435 House members did not run again. These included four Democrats who lost races for Senatorial nominations—Harry B. Coffee, Nebraska; Ross A. Collins, Mississippi, and Clyde T. Ellis, and David D. Terry, Arkansas; and two other Democrats who won senatorial candidacies—James G. Scrugham of Nevada and Raymond S. McKeough of Illinois.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, September 18, 1942

New Netherlands Indies Trade Commissioner Knows Well the Islands She Represents

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"I saw the United States before I ever saw Holland," declares Theodora Meyers, newly appointed Netherlands Indies Trade Commissioner in New York, first woman ever to fill this important economic post.

Miss Meyers, whose great-grandparents settled in the Dutch East Indies in 1815, seems to typify the understanding and intelligence that have always characterized the colonial policy of the Netherlands Government. She was born in the sugar district of East Java, and had her first glimpse of Holland in 1919 when she went with her father and three little sisters, stopping in New York on the way.

"There is no separateness between the Netherlanders and the natives," she says. "They go to school together and they frequently inter-marry. When I went to school in Java, I was the only white child among Arabians, Malays, Chinese, and native Javanese, and I spoke Malayan long before I knew any Dutch. We are part of our country, you know. It is not just a possession."

Women's Role Broad

"In the Dutch East Indies, as in America—up to the time of the war—women filled an ever broadening role," she says. "When war broke out, the women—and even the children—felt they had a duty to perform. All women between 16 and 56 were drafted, and did their part valiantly, driving trucks, caring for groups of children and other persons needing aid, and even cooking in the camps. The Dutch women could have gotten away in safety but preferred to remain with the people, proving that they were a part of the country," asserts Miss Meyers. "Whatever the fate of the country, they would share it."

The Dutch have been in the East Indies for 350 years, she points out. Her father, now in Holland with other members of her family, is the engineer who built the harbor at Sourabaya, now, as she expresses it, "blown to bits." She has not heard from her family for many months.

Miss Meyers looked every inch a Hollander as she sat in her office on the 49th floor of Rockefeller Center. She was very businesslike with that bright, scrubbed soap-and-water freshness about her.

Not Product of War

The Netherlands Indies Trade Commission, with which she has been associated here for the past five years, is not a product of the war, but a constituent part of the economic affairs of the Dutch East Indies.

Her work consists of economic research and observation of the Dutch East Indies for the Netherlands Government.

"We were part of the Netherlands Indies Government here in the United States when the war started," she explains. "At that important juncture, we also did the buying for the Dutch Government; but only for a short time, until the Purchasing Commission was formed. As a matter of fact, we were in telephonic communication with the Dutch East Indies until March sixth—the day before the government fell—maintaining contact until the last.

"Now," Miss Meyers says with a smile, "our only news comes through the Tokyo broadcasts. Not even Red Cross communications are allowed to come through. However, we still protect the financial interests of the Dutch East Indies, in this office, and are busily engaged now in preparation for postwar work. For we have much to arrange for when the Dutch East Indies are open again."

Miss Meyers is enthusiastic about America, and even admits that there appear to be real possibilities here for women in the type of career such as hers. "Women are accepted so widely and generously here in business—far more than in Holland," she says.

However, her enthusiasm for this country dates back to her first visit with her father and sister, in 1919. "We were on our way to Holland—four stupid little taffy-haired girls from the Dutch East Indies," she recalls. "And when we arrived in Holland, where everyone was ready to have a little fun with us because we came from the out islands of the Kingdom, we looked around on Leyden's quaint squat Dutch buildings and, from our superior association of a few days in New York, chorused, "What—don't you have any higher buildings than this! What! Is this all the traffic you have here! What! What!—as far as four stupid little Dutch girls from the Indies could stretch their imaginations. And I must confess I've liked your New York ever since."

She studied law at the University of Leyden but, although she loves Holland, there is no doubt that she definitely "belongs" to the great Eastern spice islands. It is evident in every phrase she utters about them—in the very tone of her voice.

"When you return to the islands, or even think of them," says this staunch Hollander, "you see them through knowing and affectionate eyes—the natives with all their grace, in their gay colors; the banyan trees, the feathery bamboos, the peppers and the palms; the rice paddies glittering in the sunlight or misty in the rains; the sweet tones of the gamelan, the twinkling feet of the temple dancers. Picture after picture unfolds. We are part of it. I love the Dutch East Indies. It is a beautiful country. And I'm happy to be its Trade Commissioner to the United States."

Pork Most Plentiful of Meats —Learn to Use All Cuts

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a challenge in the meat situation, one that will severely test our versatility. With rationing in the near future, it's a matter of taking whatever kinds and cuts are available and making the most of them. As this is written, it looks as if pork would be more plentiful than other kinds of meat.

All cuts of pork are tender, and the chunky cuts make succulent roasts. Pork chops and steaks should be braised — long, slow cooking in moist heat. And remember, all pork, both fresh and cured, must be cooked thoroughly. To roast cured pork use a slow oven (300°F.). For fresh pork, use an oven at 350°F. These temperatures keep shrinkage down, and when the roast comes to the table it will be well done at the center, crusty and well browned but not dried out at the surface. Properly cooked, the meat should be grayish white, without even a tinge of pink.

Braised Pork Shanks and Hominy

2 pork shanks (about 2½ pounds)
Flour, seasoned with salt and pepper
¼ teaspoon sage
2 cups hot water
1 No. 2½ can hominy

Trim off some of the pork fat and try out in a heavy skillet. Roll pork shanks in the seasoned flour which has been mixed with the sage. Brown the pork shanks in the hot fat. Add water, cover and simmer slowly until tender, about 1½ to 2 hours. Push meat to one side of the pan, add the drained hominy. Cover and continue simmering until the hominy is heated through. Cooked rice (2 cups) may be used instead of the hominy. Serves 6.

Spareribs Supper

2 pounds spareribs, cut in two sections
Salt and pepper
8 cups dry bread crumbs
Hot water or stock
½ teaspoon thyme or poultry seasoning
¾ cup finely chopped onion
1 cup chopped celery
½ cup melted fat or cooking oil
2 eggs, beaten
4 to 6 sweet potatoes, peeled and parboiled
Melted butter

Wipe spareribs with a damp cloth. Season with salt and pepper. Combine crumbs, hot water or stock, thyme, onion, celery, and melted fat to make a stuffing. Stir in the beaten eggs and season to taste. Lay one section of spareribs in a roaster. Spread with stuffing and lay second section of ribs on top. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) about 1½ hours. During the last hour put in the parboiled sweet potatoes that have been dipped in melted butter. Serves 4 to 6. Applesauce or fried apple rings go with this!

Dutch Sparerib Dinner

3 pounds spareribs, cut in small sections
½ teaspoon salt
Boiling water
4 cups sauerkraut, drained
1 recipe dumplings

Wipe spareribs. Place in kettle, add salt, cover with boiling water and simmer, covered about ½ hour. Add sauerkraut, bring to a boil and cook, uncovered, for another ½ hour. Drop dumplings on top of sauerkraut, cover and steam until dumplings are done. Pile sauerkraut on a platter, arrange spareribs on top and surround with dumplings. Serves 6.

Dumplings

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon shortening
1 cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening, add milk, stirring quickly and lightly to make a soft dough. Drop by spoonfuls on top of sauerkraut so that dumplings will not be in the liquid. Cover tightly and steam 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12 dumplings, to serve 6.

Stuffed Pork Shoulder

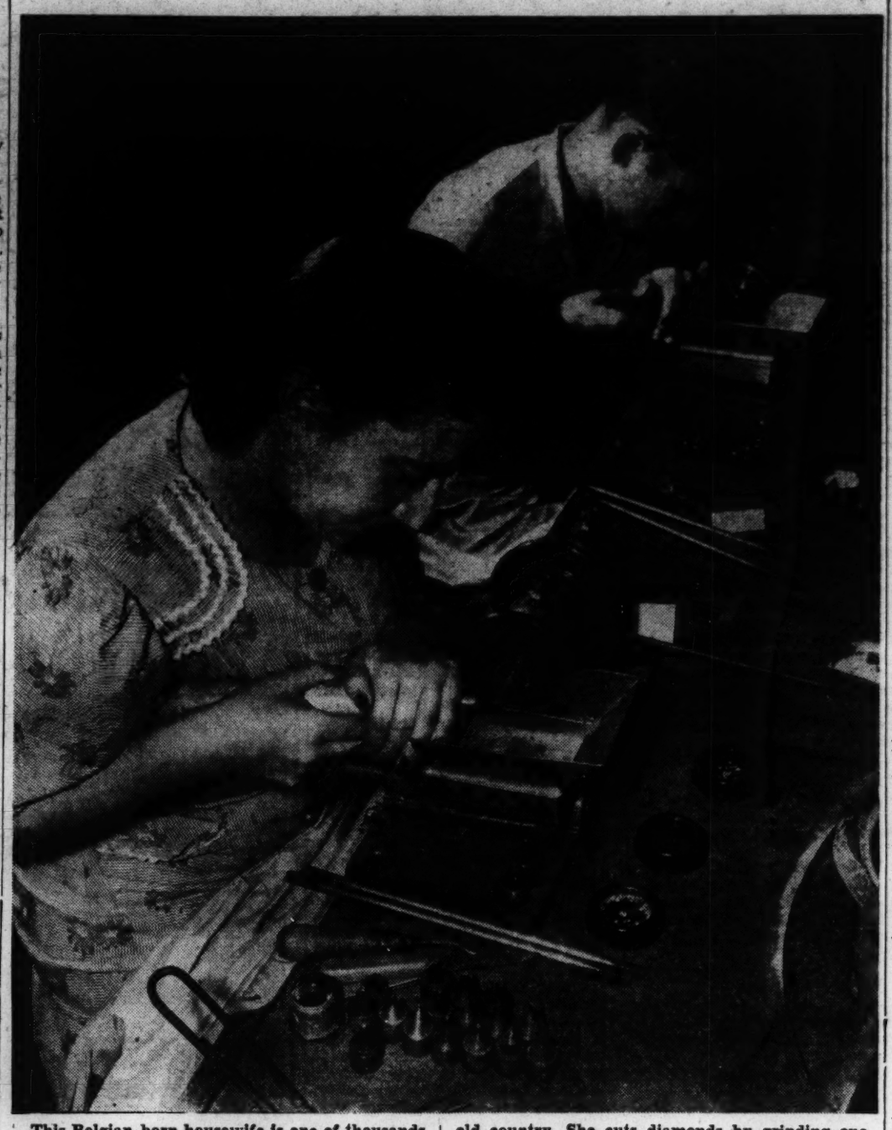
1 3-to-4 pound shoulder of pork, boned
Raisin bread dressing
1 tablespoon prepared mustard

Fill cavity with raisin dressing. Sew up the opening or fasten with skewers. Roast on a rack in an open roasting pan in a moderate oven (350°F.), allowing 30 minutes per pound. When the pork is nearly done, brush with prepared mustard. Serve with glazed apple rings, baked sweet potatoes, and a green vegetable. Serves 6 to 8.

Raisin Dressing

2 cups soft bread crumbs
4 tablespoons melted fat
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
½ cup raisins
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons hot water

Break day-old bread into small cubes and measure two cups. Add all remaining ingredients and blend lightly with a fork.



This Belgian-born housewife is one of thousands of women now employed in diamond-cutting plants in America. She comes by her knack for the work naturally, for her father was a gem cutter in the old country. She cuts diamonds by grinding one against the other on a moving wheel. The diamond dust falls into the little metal scoops and, mixed with olive oil, is re-used in another cutting process.

Diamonds Now Cut by Women in America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Diamonds, so long associated with romance in the minds of American girls, are providing full-time, well-paying jobs for an increasing number of women formerly engaged in all kinds of occupations. The reason? The war, of course.

Before Europe went into upheaval, about 25,000 persons earned their living at diamond-cutting. Most of them were in Holland and Belgium, so today diamond-cutting is scattered all over the earth—Palestine, Cuba, South Africa, Great Britain. But the new headquarters of the industry is in America. And women are taking their place in it.

In Europe, where cutting was a family craft, many women were employed, and they made expert shapers and cutters, with their small, nimble fingers and keen eyesight. American women are learning to do the same.

First Time in America

Women have the patience to work with the smallest diamond, the type of stones called melee (mell'ee) in the trade. For the first time, melee is being cut in America, and women do the preliminary shaping or grinding off of the round corners. Men put in the facets, or little planes that catch the light and dazzle the eye. In the tiniest stones, 200 to the carat, 8 or 16 facets are cut in each gem. Larger diamonds have 32 or 58 facets.

It takes three to eight days to cut a brilliant—the type of round stone more often seen in engagement rings and other jewelry. As only a diamond will cut a diamond, one stone must be burnished against another. New American shops work on the assembly line basis, each worker specializing in one operation.

Precautions against lost stones are curious. The girls wear aprons with the hem tacked to the worktable and the upper end tied around their waists. If any diamonds hop, skip, or jump off the table into the lap, they are caught in the apron. Nevertheless, when the floor is swept at night, the dust is burned. Lost stones remain in the ashes; being diamonds, they can't be destroyed by fire.

Qualifications for Job

In the gem-cutting industry, women workers must have great patience and stick-to-itiveness, plus good eyesight. It takes one to three years of training. Earnings range from $16 a week up to $80 or $90. Girls of all backgrounds — office workers, domestics, beauty shop operators—are employable. They work a 40-hour week. New York or Newark are the centers for training because of proximity to the jewelry market.

Women are also working with industrial diamonds in the great tool plants. Some three-fourths of all diamonds mined are used industrially. We couldn't build a car, tank, plane, or ship without diamond-tipped tools. We couldn't bring in new oil wells or mine coal or iron ore without diamond drills.

In the J. K. Smith & Sons diamond tool plant (American branch of a great Holland firm) women do several types of work. The rough industrial diamonds come from England by clipper plane, in little muslin bags like salt. Girls in the counting room open the bags, weigh the stones, sift them through metal cups to assort the sizes, and then examine each stone individually, sometimes through the magnifying glass, to judge its quality, shape, and cutting edge. Many stones are no larger than gravel.

These sorters and graders keep their own records, so must be able to add, type, and make out reports. Most of them are college trained or have been to business school. They work in an office environment and make about as much as a good secretary. They are trained by Mrs. Mary Masselman, who formerly had a dress shop.

The industrial diamonds then go into the tool plant. Hundreds of small, sharp stones are set in the ends of boring tools until the metal just bristles with them. Each stone is placed in a tiny opening and molten metal is poured around the entire tip of the tool, holding the stones in place.

Larger diamonds are sharpened to a cone or knife edge and inserted in tools which dress down or turn the big wheels for grinding metals. Precision grinding in our armament plants calls for the greatest accuracy in tools. Diamonds with a hole bored in the center, like a doughnut, are also used for drawing out or thinning the copper wire used by the mile in electrical systems in planes and ships.

Girls who shape or sharpen diamonds for tools work in an industrial plant on a 40-hour week and make from $18 to $50 weekly. In the Smith plant, six girls cut and set as many as half a million stones in a month. The United Nations control 95 per cent of the world supply of industrial diamonds and if the war continues we shall probably use 5½ million carats of them in 1943.

Coverall to Be WAFS' Uniform

Wide World-Associated Press

An East Coast Army Air Base.

Sorry, girls — if you join the WAFS, you won't get any beautiful uniforms. It's going to be coverall for flying and "standardized" skirts for the classroom.

However, there won't be any curfew, and when the day's work is done, you can dress as you please.

You will get to bunk in brand new quarters, originally designed for bachelor officers, and there will be full-length mirrors in the bathrooms, venetian blinds at the windows and a few scattered rugs to "feminize" the place.

Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love, Director of the WAFS, related these facts in announcing that some 25 women pilots are expected to start training here Monday as qualified members of the newly organized Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron.

Unlike the Waacs of the Army the WAVES of the Navy, the WAFS were established merely on an experimental basis and will have only a civil service status.

"That crosses uniforms out," explained Mrs. Love, adding:

"We will all wear some sort of standardized attire which will have to involve pants, because we will have to take along parachutes and climb around just like the men. For table work, we will probably wear skirts and jackets, simply fashioned and all of the same color."

The girls can "pretty up" their quarters as much as they like, Mrs. Love said.

"There's only one bathroom on each floor, so we will have to stand in line for the shower—it will be just like going back to college."

The five women already qualified for service are Betty Gillies, Syosset, L. I.; Aline Rhonie, New York; Helen Mary Clark, Englewood, N. J., Cornelia Fort, Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. Catherine Slocum of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The WAFS will start ferrying light trainers and liaison planes from factories to domestic airfields upon completion of their four weeks' training course.

Their day will begin officially at 7 a. m. when all pilots must be at the flying line for rollcall. What time they get up depends entirely on how fast they can get dressed, an Army officer at the base said.

The mornings will be devoted to flying. After lunch the trainees will be taught Army principles and military theory, meteorology and navigation. The day officially ends at 4 p. m.

After the four weeks, their day will start at 8 a. m. and they will be flying most of the time.

"Life with the WAFS will be just hum-drum going," Mrs. Love concluded.

A Gift for Sister

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little girl I know did not have any money to spend for a present to give her sister on a special occasion. Still, she didn't want it to pass without giving her some gift.

She talked it over with her mother, and between them they worked out a plan.

When the sister opened her packages one was an envelope tied in bright ribbon. Inside, on colored slips of paper, the child had printed neatly the following "gifts" —

Good for 2 dish-washings.
Good for 2 bed-makings.
Good for 2 kitchen-floor scrubbings.

In the weeks to come, as the sister "spends" her gift, she will be reminded each time of a little girl who had no money, but who presented her with one of her most thoughtful remembrances.

Women Take Over Jobs in Army, Releasing Many Soldiers

By the Associated Press

Women, 109 of them, have taken over the wheel as truck, staff-car, and jeep drivers at Lowry Field and sent that many soldiers back to military classrooms and airplane shop lines.

In a month's time, Capt. Thomas Harris of Lowry Field's automotive section has replaced his soldier motor-pool crew with women who used to be, among other things, fashion experts, cooks, stenographers, Red Cross instructors, and seamstresses.

"It's a swell job, and such a change from sitting in an office, and you meet so many interesting people," says Barbara Mills, whose father, Col. Harry A. Mills, was taken prisoner on Bataan.

The women were hired through Federal Civil Service, at $110 a month, under a War Department policy of putting women and civilians in all Army post jobs not directly concerned with "hitting the enemy whenever and wherever we can reach him."

Typical of motor-pool crews at Army posts throughout the nation, the Lowry Field women serve as chauffeurs for officers, drive troop convoys to trains, and haul supplies and equipment in trucks.

Mrs. Jane Shelby, wearing turban, sweater, and denim trousers, pilots a "recon," the motor pool's idiom for a reconnaissance car used in hauling sentries to their posts and leading troop convoys to train embarking.

Mrs. Shelby used to run college-shop style shows in a Denver department store. One of her two brothers in the Army was wounded at Pearl Harbor.

"I feel I'm doing something worth while in this job," she says.

Another Lowry driver, Mrs. Mary Bresnahan, instructed Red Cross motor corps classes before taking her assignment as a staff car chauffeur for officers.

"The way I feel," she said, "if women are going to be drafted for war work, I'd rather do this than work in a factory. I know more about it."

Official Quits Private Work

By the Associated Press

Washington

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director of the Social Security Board at New York who earned fees from private industry while drawing a $7,500 Federal salary, is going to give up all paid outside activities.

This was revealed today by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, in announcing that Mrs. Rosenberg had been appointed War Manpower Director for Region 2 (New York State).

Mrs. Rosenberg's outside activities in the public relations field had been criticized on Capitol Hill, particularly by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan. Mr. Engel brought out before a Congressional sub-committee last May that Mrs. Rosenberg received $20,000 from Macy's and Bamberger's, New York and Newark, N. J., department stores, $6,000 from Nelson Rockefeller and $2,000 from I. Miller.

She wrote Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, that she wanted to avoid "possibility of any criticism or question, no matter how remote or ill founded it may be."

She said she now was winding up her public relations work as rapidly as her committments permitted, and that after December, 1942, she would confine her paid activities to the government. She will receive $8,000 a year in the manpower post, and perform her social security duties without salary pending appointment of a successor, officials said.

Mrs. Rosenberg said she had accepted to regional directorship of social security "with the unequivocal understanding that I continue my private activities in as much as they would in no ways interfere with my official duties."

She added, however, that the arrangement had been questioned by those "who were not fully informed in the case."

Lady Riveter Gets Pretty Dache Hat

By the Associated Press

New York

For the lady riveter—a new work cap, noninflammable, ventilated, pretty.

Work hats for riveters and other war plant workers are appearing importantly in Lilly Dache's winter millinery collection.

Madame Dache, maker of de luxe hat confections, designed this utilitarian group at the request of industrialists who are confronted with the stubborn refusal of their women workers to confine their hair in regulation work caps or helmets. The girls stay stubborn even after they are told that flying hair and revolving machinery are a dangerous combination.

One design, now being produced in quantity for Sperry Gyroscope workers, is a Persian type turban of a shiny porous synthetic fabric in purple and red. In spite of being chic, it's practical, fireproof, covers all the hair, and is adjustable to any head-and-coiffure size.

Another wartime creation is a red and white plastic cap with a protective visor, designed for workers in the aircraft companies of Southern California.

The war hats set the tone for her entire collection. She suggests hats of almost equal simplicity for women generally — firm-on-the-head, beautifully molded but almost unadorned hats in which to go about one's daytime chores.

But for after-five wear, this designer let herself go in her accustomed prewar way, with little forward-jutting toppers, sometimes heart-shaped, entirely made up of beads, sequins, feathers, ribbons, furs. Prettiest: a white angora jersey beret encrusted with pearls.

Women Who Marry May Hold Jobs

By the Associated Press

Newark, N. J.

Their employer told more than 7,000 women yesterday that they could marry without losing their jobs, then reported "this innovation was greeted with delight."

The announcement was made by the Prudential Insurance Company of America to its home office employees. Immediate discharge in the event of marriage has long been the rule, but the war has put hundreds of male employees in uniform and replacements are hard to get. Under the new rule, a woman who marries may retain her job as long as six months after the war, but no longer.

British Women Taught to Handle Weapons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Twenty-five thousand British women are learning to shoot, handle grenades, and understand unarmed combat. They are members of the Women's Home Defense, an unofficial, volunteer body which has been formed to teach women to defend themselves and their homes in case of invasion. It was started in November, 1941, and by the following February there were 30 units. Today there are 200. These units have been started all over Britain.

The founders were Dr. Edith Summerskill, Labor Member of Parliament, and Mrs. V. A. M. Foster. Dr. Summerskill is known as an excellent shot at the House of Commons range. Mrs. Foster soon after the outbreak of war opened a miniature range in her garden in Uxbridge, on the outskirts of London, to which a group of about 30 women came to shoot.

The W. H. D. was started to give women the chance to learn to defend themselves as individuals. They have come, however, to cooperate with the Home Guard who provide instructors and in return receive secretarial and other services from women. The W. H. D. is becoming more and more an unofficial second line to the Home Guard. Their official recognition is now under consideration.

From the beginning, the W. H. D. has had the backing of men prominent in home defense, such as Major General G. M. Lindsay, Assistant Regional Commissioner for the Western Area, and Sir Thomas Moore, M. P., head of the Home Guard in the House of Commons. When the Mayfair unit opened its range, which it had built in a cellar in Bond Street, the Mayor of Westminster, Mr. W. Stanley Edgson, fired the first shot. There are W. H. D. units at the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Information, the Admiralty, and the B. B. C. There are a number of factory units, a Midland Bank unit, and a Fleet Street unit.

Major General Lindsay is emphatic that in case of invasion the W. H. D. would have an enormous effect on the morale of the country as a whole, and particularly of the fighting men who would know that the women were not altogether helpless. Nothing, Major General Lindsay says, upsets soldiers so much as fears for their own womenfolk. The W. H. D. do not plan immediately to take the offensive with the Home Guard but to help them with cooking, messenger work and all civilian activities to harass the enemy.

With these objects they are learning not only to handle weapons, but also the elements of military organization, field cooking, taking cover and moving quietly in the dark. They have "keep fit" classes, and the Mayfair unit, to which the writer belongs, recently went on the first W. H. D. camp. The experience proved to be a real toughening one. We slept on ground-sheets under canvas and during the days in camp the rain poured down and it blew a gale. We managed our cooking in spite of it, however, kept cheerful and slept moderately dry.

W. H. D. members, like the Home Guard, are largely employed on some type of war work or essential business and are women in responsible positions. General Auchinleck's sister, Mrs. Chenevix-Baldwin has been a member of the Mayfair unit, and Miss G. Hill, Sir Stafford Cripps' secretary, is another. The unit also includes a group from Elizabeth Arden's, the beauty specialist. G. D. S.

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½ cup white corn syrup
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1 tsp. Burnett's Pure Vanilla
1½ cups flour
½ tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
Chopped peanuts
Cream together shortening, peanut butter, sugar and white corn syrup — add well-beaten egg and Burnett's Pure Vanilla... Sift together flour, baking soda, baking powder and salt — add dry ingredients to first mixture, blending until smooth — chill until firm — make into balls about the size of a small walnut and roll in chopped peanuts — place on a cookie sheet, and bake in a 350° oven — 12 to 15 minutes — makes 70 to 75 cookies.

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Army All-Star Football Squad Takes Over Boston in Regular West Point Fashion

Soldiers Polish Their Game For Meeting With Pro Bears

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bringing back sharp memories of the West Point Cadets whose military bearing and regimental maneuvers have always thrilled Boston, the Eastern Army All-Star football squad arrived here yesterday to polish its training for its climatic game with the professional Chicago Bears at Fenway Park next Sunday afternoon.

Their uniforms differing only in color from those of the West Pointers and their thoughts more definitely attuned to war, the soldiers of today's American Army no less competently took over the hearts of the city as they prepared to play before they fight.

Promises Much More

Perhaps play is not the right word in this instance, for although Sunday's contest has been billed as a game, it promises to become much more before the final whistle. For the soldiers it is the game for which they have been pointing ever since they went into training down at Yale; it marks the windup of their whirlwind schedule for three games against pro teams in eight days—a schedule which has never been attempted before and which will probably never be attempted again; and it will probably mark the end of Army participation in football for the duration, since both squads—the East and the West—are due to disband after the week end. (The westerners are playing the New York Giants at Syracuse tomorrow.)

A full 65 strong, including officers, men, and civilian attachés, the All-Stars arrived at Back Bay Station late yesterday afternoon. They went to their quarters, the Hotel Lenox, before proceeding to Fenway Park, where they were to dress before going to Boston College to engage in a dummy scrimmage against the Eagle's T formation, used by the Bears. Inasmuch as part of their equipment strayed on the journey from Baltimore, Col. Bob Neyland was forced to limit yesterday's session to a calisthenics drill in the Fenway locker rooms.

Vaulted to Sunday

Tall, clear-eyed and soft-spoken, the colonel wasted little time bewailing the lack of practice. Like a field gun pointed at its objective, he vaulted ahead to Sunday and the last game of what for him has been his toughest grid assignment.

A graduate of West Point with the Class of 1916, Colonel Neyland's soft southern drawl belies the force in his words. He talks as though he were accustomed to being obeyed, yet does not speak as though his mouth were full of commands.

"This has been one tough week," he said, shaking his head. "I feel like the fellow who thought he would try jumping out of a 16th story window to see just what it was like. When he got 10 feet from the ground he didn't like it. Only I didn't jump; I was pushed. And I guess I'm about 10 feet from the ground now."

The colonel, incidentally, pronounces his name "kneeland," with the accent on the first syllable. As he says, "I call myself 'kneeland,' and I'll answer to 'nayland,' but I won't even talk to anyone who calls me 'nyland.'"

Inspected Sod

Colonel Neyland spent most of yesterday afternoon here inspecting the sod at Fenway Park. He was quite disturbed about the pitchers' mound, until he found that plans have been made to level it to the ground. That mound, as a matter of fact, cost an earlier college All-Star team a touchdown when Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth stumbled over it just as he was about to catch a pass in the clear.

The Army All-Stars will be without the services of George "Bad News" Cafego of Tennessee and Wingback Jack Wilson of Baylor, both of whom were injured in the team's 13-7 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers Wednesday night. In addition it is possible that Lieut. Bob Friedlund, of Michigan State, regular right end, might also be unavailable.

The soldiers are scheduled to work out at Harvard today and at Fenway tomorrow. The Chicago Bears, meanwhile, were due in town today for a workout at Fenway this afternoon and for a drill at Boston College tomorrow.

Star Lights

Colonel Neyland has been ordered back to his post in Norfolk as District Engineer after the completion of Sunday's game . . . Every player has been granted a 10-day leave beginning Monday . . . Army regulations have been relaxed for the squad somewhat, so that the group is traveling as an ordinary college football squad . . . Privates and officers, for example, are allowed to eat together.

* * *

Fullback Norman Standlee is called "Chief" by his fellow players. He was chief of the Stanford Fire Department while in college, a job that helped pay his way through school . . . Tom Greenfield, a first lieutenant in the cavalry, is credited with the biggest feet on the squad—size 13C . . . Guard Arthur "Tarzan" White of Alabama, former All-America, has the largest neck—size 20. The Army doesn't make shirts large enough for him so he has them tailormade . . . Tarzan, incidentally, is the team's morale builder-upper. He sings (and he has a nice voice, too) in Spanish, does a bang-up comedy imitation of one of Hitler's lieutenants reporting to Hitler, and generally keeps the boys' spirits up. Among his many accomplishments is a speaking or working knowledge of seven foreign languages.

* * *

Under Neyland's system the tailback calls the plays and the quarterback the signals . . . Russia's famous woman hero, Lieut. Lyndmila Parlichenko, will be presented during the halves Sunday . . . In addition the Crosscup-Pishon Post unit of Naval Aviation Cadets will be inducted into the Navy during the afternoon . . . Last night the boys were guests of the Keith Memorial Theater where they saw "Pride of the Yankees."

St. Louis Won Pennant Here Thinks Quinn

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cardinals won the pennant at Braves Field yesterday.

True, a mathematical certainty has as yet escaped their grasp. But to no less an authority than Bob Quinn who has been watching flag drives through experienced eyes for many years, Billy Southworth is almost a sure winner.

"This is the game," the President of the Braves had said a few minutes before Al Javery faced Johnny Beazley in the series final here. "A defeat for the Cardinals today, while the Dodgers are beating Pittsburgh, will probably burst the St. Louis bubble and put Brooklyn 'in.'

Start Planning

"Further, if the Cardinals can beat Javery while a Dodger loss is being posted on the scoreboard, I think Southworth can begin planning for a World Series with the Yankees," Bob concluded.

By beating Javery with a five-run outburst in the ninth inning, 6-4, the National League's leading western contenders left this situation: If they win six of their eight remaining contests, the Dodgers would have to capture all of their 10 to tie for first place. And, of course, nobody expects the Brooks to finish undefeated. Also, the Redbirds can play .500 ball the rest of the way—win four and lose the same number—and the Dodgers would have to win eight out of 10 to tie them.

To be brutally frank, the Braves kicked away that crucial game to the Cards yesterday, and it was a shame; because a team never worked harder to put up a stiff front to a contender. That, probably, tells the story. The Braves tried too hard. For example, Sisti's bad play that let in the tie-breaking run.

While Manager Casey Stengel was making out the Boston line-up, Eddie Miller came to him and complained of an injured wrist. "I'll play if you want me to, but I can't swing a bat right and the wrist may bother my throwing."

Stengel, realizing that Miller is one of the top shortstops and that the team might be thrown open for criticism if it failed to start one of its best men in so crucial a game, hit on a plan. "I'll open with you at short, Ed, and let you stay there until it's your turn to bat. Then I'll put in Whitey Wietelmann. I don't want anybody to think we're not giving our best in this race. At least, Miller's name will appear in the box score."

It is interesting to note that just a year ago today the Dodgers retained their one game lead over the Cardinals despite losing to Pittsburgh, because the Redbirds lost to the Braves, 4-1.

Briefs . . . The Braves tomorrow open their final home series of the season—three games with the New York Giants . . . Tomorrow's single will be played before a Ladies' Day gathering—the last free contest for the ladies . . . It may have been a mere coincidence, but the Cardinals got their big ninth inning rally going against Javery about the time the Dodger loss was being posted on the scoreboard . . . Stengel will probably give most of his young players a chance in this series with the Giants . . . Ditto for Mel Ott . . . Beazley was trying for his 20th win when weakened by a line drive from Detweiler's bat.

* * *

The Red Sox today are congratulating Tex Hughson on his 20th victory, which he bagged at St. Louis, 5-1 . . . The Texas, remember, did not win his first game until May 16, or a month after the season opened . . . Ted Williams helped by hitting his 33rd home run . . . The Sox tomorrow open a series at Yankee Stadium . . . In fact, their only opponents from now on are the American League champions . . . Joe Cronin spends most of next week playing exhibitions around New England, then closes the year by meeting the Yanks in a single at Fenway Sept. 27 . . . The Fenway Park office force had a quiet celebration yesterday in honor of General Manager Eddie Collins' debut into the major league.

Brother Star —By Pap'

Harry WALKER
THE CARDINALS' SPEED-BOY IS THE YOUNGER BROTHER OF THE DODGERS' "DIXIE" WALKER
I'LL RUST !!
HARRY WAS ONLY A UTILITY OUTFIELDER WHEN THE SEASON GOT UNDER WAY
BUT HE BLOSSOMED OUT AS THE HOTTEST THING IN THE RED BIRDS' LINE-UP WHEN HE GOT HIS CHANCE
PAP'

Wide World Features

Semifinal Matches on Tap In State Women's Tourney

BULLETIN

Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River defeated Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, also of Charles River, 8 and 7, and Ruth O'Neil of Vesper defeated young Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe, 5 and 3, in the semifinal matches of the State women's golf championship at Brae Burn this morning.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two North-Siders, Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe and Rose O'Neil of Vesper, clashed in one half of the Massachusetts women's golf championship semifinals at Brae Burn, today, while the other half brought together two close friends and Charles River clubmates, Mrs. H. Warren Beard and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret. For the Charles River pair the situation will be no novelty, especially for Mrs. Beard, who has won the State title three times. For the two from the Northern District it will be a new experience, for Miss O'Neil, longest of all the local girls off the tee, is making by far the best showing in her seven years of trying to master the links game, while Ruth Wilcox, youngest of the quartet left in play, still in her teens, is living up to the promise which she showed in the State championship a year ago at Winchester.

At this stage it is hard to see anything to the championship but a final victory for Mrs. Beard, in view of her leading the field in qualification, her 76 in the first round of match play, equalling the women's record set up by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare in 1924, and her 74 yesterday against Mrs. George Norby of Worcester, establishing a new course record, notwithstanding that she rolled up a 7 at the long 14th where she had a 5 in her earlier tie-equalling 76.

Against anybody else, yesterday, Mrs. Norby might have won, for she had 81 herself, inclusive of five 3's, but against a 74 she was helpless, being beaten 7 and 6. She and Mrs. Beard had a better-ball of 69, for Mrs. Norby had a 3 on the ninth, where Mrs. Beard had a 5, a 6 and at the 14th to Mrs. Beard's 7, and a 3 at the 16th, to Mrs. Beard's 5.

Met Last Year

Last year Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Prunaret met in the third round and Mrs. Beard was superb. Then, in the semifinals, Mrs. Beard had a most surprising reversal in form and lost to Mrs. John Grew, who subsequently won the tournament.

Mrs. Prunaret is one of those steady, imperturbable players who is an adept in the short game and an exceptionally fine putter. She and Lucille Belanger were nip and tuck for nine holes yesterday, all square at the turn when Miss Belanger registered a birdie 3 at the ninth. From that point the United Shoe twin of the Belanger family began to push her shots, generally into serious trouble, which cost her the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th in a row.

That match had its counterpart in the clash between the long-hitting Rose O'Neil and Bess Elliott, which saw Miss O'Neil in the trailing position for the first 10 holes and out-of-bounds on her first tee shot to the 11th, only to win that hole and three more in a row, just as Mrs. Prunaret had done, and finally come up with a 4-and-2 victory, playing her best golf of the tournament in the last nine.

Match of Matches

The match of matches in that third round was that in which the young United Shoe representative, Miss Wilcox, finally triumphed at the second extra hole over Mrs. E. H. Baker, five times winner of the title. Mrs. Baker, one of the real veterans of women's golf, "The Little Giant," small of stature, lacking distance off the tee compared to many, but a master of all shots and a fighter from way back, went into this championship with little preparatory play, mostly for a little breathing spell from war work and to try to forget, momentarily, the thought of what might be happening to her two boys, on active sea duty in the Navy.

She won the first hole from Miss Wilcox, less than half her age, but with all the earmarks of a comer. Miss Wilcox came right back with a winning 4 at the second; a 3 to win the third, after going over the green in two; a winning 4 at the fourth, 361 yards from the women's forward tee, and a winning 5 at the 7th, where she got home with two grand shots, three-putted, but won the hole after Mrs. Baker missed a four-footer for a half, Mrs Baker having pulled her drive, hit a tree on her second, fallen well short in three and then playing one of her superb approaches for a prospective one putt.

Sitting Pretty

Here was Miss Wilcox three up, sitting pretty, and in that dangerous situation where the young golfer is apt to become a trifle over-confident. Whether that, or just a plain slump, Miss Wilcox proceeded to play such sloppy golf that she lost five holes in a row, beginning at the eighth, and found herself two down with six to play. She had to struggle for a half at the 13th and had to sink a six-foot putt to halve the long fourteenth, still two down.

Now, the young miss from the North side already had demonstrated her competitive qualities when, the day before, she pulled up an extra-hole victory over Alice Belanger after being three down with four to play, and here she once more was in a position which called for both skill and control against an opponent noted for those same qualities.

Proved Her Mettle

Right nobly did Miss Wilcox prove her mettle. She uncorked a long drive at the 15th and won it in par when Mrs. Baker, fortunate to escape a trap on her second, took three from the edge. She won the 16th with a nifty chip and one putt for par, when Mrs. Baker missed a seven-footer for the half. She fluffed her short approach at the 17th and lost it to a 3, to become one down, but poked out another long tee shot to the home hole, got home easily in two and won it with a 4, for Mrs. Baker pushed her drive into the rough.

On the first extra, both home in two, Miss Wilcox fell six feet short on her approach putt, but showed her mettle when she put it into the middle of the cup for a half in 4. The second hole, only 281 yards in length, is a tough one for any but the long hitters, in that a hill on the left juts out into the fairway, to catch any but a fairly long ball hit in that direction, with a narrow fairway to the right. Mrs. Baker caught the hill, with a poor lie and no chance to get home. Miss Wilcox hit a good one into the fairway, pitched hole high, almost sunk her putt for a birdie 3 and with her fourth par-4 of the last five consecutive holes won a hard-earned victory. In two successive rounds she had proved her mettle in that department known as competitive spirit.

For the records, Mrs. Beard's record round:

Out	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	—35
In	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	—36—71

Penn Seeking Quarterback To Replace Davis

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 18 (AP)—There's only one dark spot in the University of Pennsylvania's football prospects this fall and Head Coach George Munger describes it like this:

"If I can find a quarterback to replace Gene Davis, and his substitute, John Nolan, Penn will be hard to beat."

The Red and Blue is training here for a difficult nine-game schedule, seven of the games on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

Unger has given no public indication that a likely new quarterback is developing. His team won seven of eight games in 1941 and Gene Davis' field generalship was regarded as the main reason for the campaign's success.

Davis's field generalship was regarded as the main reason for the campaign's success.

Penn is pinning great hope on flashy Bert Siff, whose line bucking, faking, passing and kicking earned him the fullback position last year on the Associated Press' All-Eastern and All-Pennsylvania elevens.

Eighteen other 1941 lettermen, including Capt. Bernie Kuczynski, a pass-snaring end, will be on hand when the team opens its schedule in Philadelphia next Saturday against the Georgia Naval Aviation Cadets.

Walt Moeling, John Cohen and Al Brechka, outstanding on the Red and Blue forward wall, have entered the armed services, however, but Munger isn't expecting too much trouble selecting replacements from his squad of huskies.

Munger pointed out that "every member of our squad is in some branch of the service and subject to call. We may wake up any morning and find ourselves without a team."

Penn's schedule after the Sept. 26 opener:

Oct. 3, at Harvard; 10, at Yale; 17, Princeton; 24, Columbia; 31, Army.
Nov. 7, Navy; 14, Penn State; 26, Cornell.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	99	47	.678	
Brooklyn	95	49	.660	3
New York	81	63	.563	17
Cincinnati	72	71	.503	25½
Chicago	67	81	.453	33
Pittsburgh	63	77	.450	33
Boston	58	85	.406	39½
Philadelphia	39	101	.279	57

Results Sept. 17

St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 0.
New York 11, Cincinnati 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	100	47	.680	
Boston	89	58	.605	11
St. Louis	81	68	.544	20
Cleveland	72	75	.490	28
Detroit	70	78	.473	30½
Chicago	62	79	.440	35
Washington	59	86	.407	40
Philadelphia	54	96	.360	47½

Results Sept. 17

Boston 5, St. Louis 1.
New York 7, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 6, Washington 5. (11 innings.)

Hole-in-One Victory

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP)—A hole in one on the 7th green provided the one stroke margin by which Amateur Bruce McCormick won the 72-hole $1,500 Southern California open golf tournament yesterday.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Most Valuable Cardinals

Votes in the National League's most valuable player poll are rolling into headquarters in New York and by the end of the week they will have been tabulated. Having buzzed a number of players and managers during the past week, the writer is confident that Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals will get the crown. Newspapermen, and not players, select the top man, of course. But the men who play the game generally call the turn beforehand. Too, they influence those who do the picking.

That Slaughter, the valuable St. Louis right fielder, will get enough votes to beat out Mel Ott, the popular eastern choice, seems a foregone conclusion. Slaughter's stock rose as the Cardinals drove forward in pursuit of the pennant.

Took Mize's Spot

As one of the Braves said yesterday, Slaughter picked up in the St. Louis batting attack where Johnny Mize left off. Enos is the spark, the boy who comes up with a long hit in the clutch and drives in a flock of runs. No player his size ever hit a ball harder. Although five inches shorted and 25 pounds lighter than Mize, he has become the power man in one of the most sensational late season drives in the history of the National League.

Slaughter has other points in his favor. For example, being very fast and having a good head on his shoulders, he makes few mistakes on the bases once he gets there. He is better than adequate in the field. One of his chief assets as a right fielder is a strong throwing arm. The Cardinals keep running, stretching singles into doubles and doubles into triples, but the opposition is not granted this liberty on balls hit toward Slaughter.

Team Player

Too, the Cardinals' leading man in the most valuable player poll is a good fellow—a value which cannot be measured in the box score. In fact, putting team play before personal averages is a must in the Southworth system, a practice which is no hardship to Slaughter, according to his teammates. And those on the valuable player committee are asked to give just as much consideration to character and temperament as to averages.

Slaughter figures to get competition from a couple of his own mates. Jimmy Brown, for example. When you stop and give the matter a thorough consideration, you wonder if Brown isn't just as deserving as the right fielder. Jimmy does not hit a long ball—at least, not consistently; but team value is written all over his shirt front.

Filled Holes

There was the time Marty Marion was injured and had to leave shortstop. Brown stepped into the gap and carried on. He may not have been a Marion, but he must have been all right, because the Redbirds kept going. For a while Southworth was undecided at third base, and again it was Brownie who took over. At that time, Whitey Kurowski had not yet put in an appearance. Jimmy may still be the best third sacker on the club, but when Whitey fitted into the Cardinal scheme, the more experienced player was planted at second.

Few players are as versatile on the infield as Brown. Some can play either shortstop or third base, but when moved to the other side of second base, they are lost. Jimmy, however, forgets he ever played third or short once he settles at second. He can make the double play from either side.

Other Cardinals deserving of most valuable votes are Capt. Terry Moore, Mort Cooper and, of course, Marion—the antelope, they call him. Ball players say he was never known to misjudge a fly ball, and has always been a grand team player. Marion, ordinarily a poor hitter, turned into a slugger during the early weeks of the Cardinals drive. Cooper, Southworth's mound ace, is probably the leading pitcher in baseball at the moment.

Pennant Race At a Glance

The St. Louis Cardinals are three full games in front of Brooklyn in the National League pennant race today, and it appears that only a major collapse can keep them from the championship.

By knocking over the Boston Braves 6-4 yesterday, while Brooklyn lost a 3-2 decision to Pittsburgh, the Cards boosted their lead by one full game and showed two games in front on the all-important losing side in the standings.

Here is the situation now:

Club	W	L	To Play
St. Louis	99	47	8
Brooklyn	95	49	10

Remaining schedule:

St. Louis—Sept. 19-20, at Chicago; 21-22 Pittsburgh; 23-24, Cincinnati; 26-27, Chicago.

Brooklyn—Sept. 19-20 (2) 21, Philadelphia; 22, New York; 23, Philadelphia; 24-25, Boston; 26-27, at Philadelphia.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 17

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 5, Oakland 0.
Hollywood 6, Portland 1.
San Francisco 6, San Diego 0.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 3.

International League (Semifinal Playoffs)
Syracuse 7, Montreal 2 (Syracuse wins series 4 games to 1).

American Association Playoffs
No games scheduled.

Texas League (Final Series)
Beaumont 7, Shreveport 6.

Southern Association (Semifinal Playoffs)
Little Rock 9, New Orleans 4. (Little Rock wins series 3 games to 1).

Eastern League (Final Series)
Scranton 1, Binghamton 0 (Scranton leads 2 games to 1).

Line Problem at Bowdoin

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP)—Adam Walsh is mixing the speed of his light, fast backs, Dick Johnstone's passing ability and a slightly uncertain forward wall into a T-formation which may be no tea party for Bowdoin's football opponents.

The T, Walsh hopes, will shake loose his elusive backs for the touchdowns which were insufficient last year to give Bowdoin more than one victory in seven starts. Walsh has used a modified T in the past.

The problem, however, is the line. Such backs as Jim Dolan, Bill Beckler, Walt Donahue and Jim Pierce are fast enough to take advantage of the quick openings which the T provides. But these openings won't be there unless Walsh finds strength for his tackles and guard spots.

Only One Guard

George Hutchings, a capable two-year veteran, is the only experienced guard on hand. Other strength must come from Bob Basinette, Martin Clenott, DeWitt Minich, converted from blocking back, and freshman Howard Staples. Freshmen are eligible upon completion of one semester.

Experienced tackles are Norm Gauvreau and Willie Simonton. Bob O'Brien regular center last year, is being shifted to tackle, as is Brad Hunter, regular end two years ago who was out with a leg injury last fall. Sophomores Peter Angeramo, 235 pounds, and Roger Gerritson, 275, may take up much of the slack there.

Bowdoin is well set at end, with Co-Captain George Altman and letterman Clark Young in the forefront. Giving them a race are sophomores Jeff Power and Waller Finnegan, freshman Bill Moody, and Thayer Francis, shifted from fullback.

Dick Gingras, a reserve last year, has first crack at the center job, but sophomores John Grondin, an aggressive 200-pounder, and Dick Berry are strong contenders.

Backfield Strength

Bowdoin appears happily situated in backfield strength, with speed predominating. Co-Capt. Dolan, Donahue, Beckler and Pierce, a freshman, all are fast off the mark. Brad Briggs, a senior with no previous experience, is the fastest man on the squad. Tall, rangy and elusive, he may become a key man in Bowdoin's attack.

Johnstone provides air balance with a trusty right arm that whips the ball accurately on long and short passes.

The Bowdoin schedule:
Sept. 26, Tufts; Oct. 3, at Wesleyan; 10, Amherst; 17, Williams; 24, at Colby; 31, at Bates; Nov. 7, Maine.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Williams, Red Sox	145	506	135	180	.356
Pesky, Red Sox	142	507	102	200	.535
Lombardi, Braves	101	290	28	96	.331
Spence, Senators	142	601	90	197	.328
Reiser, Dodgers	115	477	85	140	.320
Slaughter, Cards	145	563	97	179	.318

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. H. Warren Beard

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	497,650
1942 volume to date	71,327,690
1941 volume to date	100,163,835

Stocks Show Gain in More Active Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Steels, motors and other industrial stalwarts today took over stock market leadership from the lately speedy low-priced issues and favorites moved up fractions to a point or so.

The ability of the list to keep its feet on the ground during the past several sessions in the face of growing tax and anti-inflation confusion and uninspiring war news led to renewed buying of pivotals on the theory the market was pretty well immune to bearish developments. Word that beleaguered Stalingrad had been reinforced by Siberian forces served to prop bullish sentiment to a certain extent.

The direction was moderately upward at the opening. Plus marks soon were broadened. The so-called "penny" shares quieted down appreciably in the forenoon but a handful of these subsequently appeared in sizeable blocks. Volume of around 450,000 shares was the best in about a month.

While there were let-downs here and there in the final hour, and many groups, including rails, reverted to a slim range, the gaining division was well populated.

Lively performers included Eureka Vacuum, at a new top since 1940; International Telephone and American & Foreign Power, both easier most of the day; Canadian Pacific and Consolidated Oil.

Supported were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Goodrich, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Glenn Martin, Cerro de Pasco, American Telephone, American Can, Johns-Manville, Standard Oil (NJ) and Philip Morris.

Bonds Mildly Irregular

The bond market slowed up all along the line today as rails showed signs of tiring and profit taking on the recent rise handicapped many other sections of the corporate list.

Going into the final hour the over-all trend was no worse than mildly irregular, however, and changes were generally less than a point either way. A drop of nearly 2 points to a new low for Armour 4s was a little disturbing to the industrial sector.

Holding above water most of the time were Wabash 4s and 4½s, Western Union 5s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s, Paramount Broadway 3s, Northern States Power 3½s, Susquehanna refunding 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s, and Chicago & North Western 4½s.

Uncertain of direction with the main leaning lower were, among others, Chicago & Alton 3s, Rock Island general 4s, Rio Grande Western 5s, Erie 4s and 4½s, Great Northern 3¾s, and International Paper 5s.

U. S. Governments were mostly unchanged on the stock exchange and the trend was narrow over the counter.

Except for light inquiry among the Latin-American loans, there was little activity in the foreign department.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Irregular				
Gen Baking	15c	..	11- 2	10-17
Railroad Emp Corp "A"	7c	..	10-20	9-30
Do "B"	7c	..	10-20	9-30
Sharon Ry	87½c	..	10- 1	9-19
Accumulated				
Crown Ck Int Corp "A"	10c	..	10- 1	9-31
Minn P&L Co 6 ist pf	$1.50	..	11- 2	10-15
Nat Casket Co 87 pf	$1	..	9-30	9-15
Walker & Co "A"	62½c	..	10- 1	9-22
Stock				
Bunray	5%	..	12- 1	10.15
Reduced				
Can Bk of Com	$1.50	Q	11- 2	9.30
Regular				
Aetna Ins Co (Hartford Conn)	40c	Q	10- 1	9-17
Alabama Power Co 37pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-18
Do 46 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-18
Arrow-Hart & Heg El	50c	..	10- 1	9-19
Barker Bros	68¾c	Q	10- 1	9-24
Bostm's Nat Bk (StL)	25c	Q	10- 1	9-19
Do	25c	Q	1- 2	12-21
Brookline Trust Co	$3	Q	10- 1	9-15
Brooklyn Bor Gas Co	75c	Q	10-10	9-30
Do 6 pfc pf	75c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Business Systems Ltd	$1	Q	9-30	9-15
Do pf "B"	15c	Q	9-30	9-25
Cent Aguirre Asso	37½c	..	10-15	9-30
Com Alcohols Ltd		Q	10-15	9-30
Do 8 cum pf		Q	10-15	9-30
Com'l Shear & Bl	10c	Q	9-30	9-24
Conn G&C Sec Co 83 pf	75c	Q	10- 1	9-24
Cont Roll & Stl Fdry		Q	9-30	9-22
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	9-30	9-22
Credit Utility Banking Corp Class "B"	25c	Q	10-10	9-27
Davenport Hosiery M	22c	..	10- 1	9-27
Detroit Edison	30c	..	10-15	8-25
Economy Groc	25c	Q	10- 9	9-25
Empire Tr	75c	Q	10- 5	9-25
Fisher Bros $5 pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-19
Flat P & Lt 87 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-21
Florence Stove	50c	..	9-30	9-24
Fuller Mfg	10c	..	9-30	9-21
Greyhound Corp	25c	..	10- 1	9-21
do 4½ pf	1.75	Q	10- 1	9-21
Hamilton Watch	13¾c	Q	10- 1	9-25
do 6½ pf	33¾c	Q	10- 1	9-25
Handley Mach 82 cl A	50c	Q	9-25	9-14
Industrial Rayon	50c	..	10- 1	9-25
Int Nickel (Can) pf	$1.75	Q	11 -2	10 -3
Inter Ocean Tel	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-30
Invest Found 1 6 cv pf	75c	Q	10-15	9-30
Lynn Gas & Elec	$1.25	Q	9-30	9-15
Manafield T & R Co	25c	Q	9-30	9-10
do $1.20 cv pf	30c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Marine N Ex Bk (Milw)	40c	Q	10- 1	9-19
do	40c	Q	1-2-43	12-19
Miami Copper	25c	..	10-16	10- 2
Missouri P&L 56 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-18
Moneta Porc Mines	2c	Q	10-15	9-30
Mt Diablo O M&D	1c	Q	12- 2	11-15
Nashua Mfg Co1stpf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-22
Do 2d pf	50c	Q	10- 1	9-22
Nat City Bk (Clev. O)	60c	S	10- 1	9-18
Nat Dept Stores 6 pf	30c	S	10- 1	9-24
Nat Fuel Gas	30c	Q	10-15	9-30
New Orleans P S	25c	..	10- 1	9-25
Do 87 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-25
N Y Air Brake Co	50c	..	11- 2	10-15
N Y Trust Co	87½c	Q	10- 1	9-10
Ohio Pub Svc 7 pf	$8	1-3c	M 10- 1	9-12
Do 6 pf	$6	1-3c	M 10- 1	9-19
Do 5 pf	41¾c	M	10- 1	9-19
Old Colony Trust Asso 1st series trust shares	25c	Q	10-15	10- 1
Phila & Tren RR	$2.50	Q	10-10	10- 1
Phoenix Ins (Hartford)	50c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Putnam (Geo) Fund	15c	..	10-15	9-30
Railroad Employes Corp 8Sc pf	20c	Q	10-20	9-30
Repub Nat Bk (Dallas)	40c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Richman Bros	50c	..	10- 1	9-22
Secur Sav & Comm Bank (Washington, D C)	$4	S	9-30	9-25
So Ind G&E 4.8 pf	$1.20	Q	11- 1	10-15
Stand Radio, Ltd. A&B	10c	..	10-10	9-30
Sunray Oil	5c	..	12- 1	10-15
Do 5½ cv pf	68¾c	Q	10- 1	9-21
Superior Port Cem A	62½c	..	10- 1	9-28
Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh (Pa)	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-30
Union Stkyds Omaha	50c	..	9-30	9-20
Un on Trust Co of Pittsburgh (Pa)	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-21
Un Trust (Providence)	$1.50	Q	9-30	9-26
Unit Provident (Cal)	50c	Q	10-10	9-25

Pere Marquette Gains

CLEVELAND, (AP)—The Pere Marquette Railway reported August net income of $122,978 against $130,507 the same month of 1941. Gross income was $3,926,894, compared with $3,304,525.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
48¾	39	Acme Su (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	21	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
13¼	10	Addressog (1)	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
36¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	25	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegany Co	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$30we	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16	Alleg L $1.20e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	132	131¼	132	+ ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10½	A'g 31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛e	8	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
6½	4	Allied St .45e	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	68½	68½	68½	Sep 17
30½	22	Allis-C M ⅜e	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ⅜e	5	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
1½	ⅠⅠ	Amal Leather	6	¾	¾	¾	Sep 9
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅜k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
61	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	61	60	60	
23½	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ¾
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	3	38	38	38	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	Sep 17
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	16	2½	2	2⅛	
70½	56½	Am Can (3)	6	67½	67	67½	+ ⅝
169	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf$1¼e	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl⅓e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	Sep 16
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 14
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 14
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
2	⅛	Am Ecaus Tll	2	¾	¾	¾	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18½	18½	18½	Sep 14
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	23	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	36⅜	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
40½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	13	40¼	38¾	38¾	—1¾
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	19	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	1	28¾	28¾	2¾	Sep 16
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	7	34	34	34	Sep 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	33	33	33	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 17
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf $3⅓k	1	81	81	81	
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	12	11⅞	12	Sep 17
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Sep 17
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
ⅠⅠ	½	Am Pow & Lt	58	⅜	⅛	⅜	
26¼	15½	APL$6p3¾k	6	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	6	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	27	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	17	9¾	9¾	9¾	
½	43¼	Am Saf R ¼e	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ⅓e	3	10	9¾	9¾	Sep 16
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	5	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+ ⅜
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	7	144	144	144	—1¾
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
20½	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓	6	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ⅜e	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 16
11	7⅞	Am Stove .90e	3	10¼	10	10¼	Sep 17
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	6	84	84	84	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 16
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	16	118¼	117⅝	118⅛	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	7	40¾	40¾	40¾	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	11	43	43	43	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128	127½	128	+1½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	7	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115	115	115	Sep 17
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	65	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45	45	45	
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 16
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57	57	57	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	41¾	41⅜	41¾	Sep 16
28⅝	22½	Anaconn (1¼e)	21	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
17	12¾	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
10	7¾	Andes Cop ⅓e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32½	32½	32½	
111⅜	106¾	Arm Del pf 7	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Sep 15
4½	2½	Armour III	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
67½	42	Arm pr.pf4½k	4	45	44	44	—1
66	43	Arm III pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	10	26½	26½	26½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 15
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Sep 10
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62	Sep 8
27¼	20	Associates I 2	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	36	44¾	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	5	68⅞	68⅜	68⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	32	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	22¼	21½	22¼	Sep 16
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	8	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6¾	Atlas Corp ⅓e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	47	48	+ ¼
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
5½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	32	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bald Locc et	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
4½	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	1	3¼	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	6	5½	5¼	5½	Sep 16
10¾	6¾	Barker Asphalt	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 16
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall .60	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
18¼	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103½	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	14	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
53¾	46½	Ben in pf 2½	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
66⅞	45½	Beth Stl 4½pf	27	55	53⅞	54⅞	+1¼
1405	1405	Beth Stl pf /	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Sep 11
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	4	23¾	23½	23¾	Sep 17
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 14
7¾	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	12	12	12	
21⅜	13½	Boeing Air 1e	10	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
35	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep 17
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	4	15	15	15	Sep 14
21⅜	18¾	Borden Co .90e	8	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
26	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	6	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ½
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 17
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	3	29¾	29	29¼	Sep 15
18½	15	Brewing C ⅛e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¼e	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	3	33	33	33	— ¾
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 29
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 26
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8	Sep 15
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29½	29¼	29½	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 8
8⅞	6¾	Bucyrus-E.40e	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
3⅝	2¾	Budd Mfg	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(¼se)	2	6	6	6	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	5	25	25	25	+ ½
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	9	54¾	54½	54½	
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	2	8	8	8	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1¾k	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15⅜	10	Byron Jk ¾e	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 17
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18	18	18	Sep 17
51¾	50¾	Calif P pf 2¼	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	2	15	14⅞	15	Sep 17
12¾	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	3½	Canadian Pac	42	4½	4½	4½	
37½	29¾	Canton Mills 3	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 10
27¾	22¾	Carpen S 1½se	2	23	23	23	Sep 16
3	2¼	Carrier-C .10e	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 12
72	54¼	Case (J.I)(7g)	3	70	69¾	69¾	Sep 9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	34¾	34½	34¾	
21¼	15	Celanese 1¼e	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅓e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
45⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 17
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 17
3½	1¼	Cent RR &L	2	3	3	3	Sep 17
18	11	Cen Violeta 1e	2	13	15	13	+ ½
¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2½	2¾	Sep 9
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	12	31½	32¼	33¼	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-teed 1.20	3	2	2	2	Sep 16
19	15½	Chase Bag ¾e	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep 14
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ¼e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 17
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	Sep 18
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 5	8	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Sep 17
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7½	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	28	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅛k	5	13	13	13	
6¼	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 17
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
⅜	⅛	Chi St Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 17
⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 15
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 16
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 15
63½	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	37	61	60	61	+1
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 16
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 14
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	36½	36½	36½	Sep 16
29	22	ClewG.B.(1e)	3	26¾	26½	26⅝	Sep 15
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	4	40	40	40	Sep 17
36½	25⅞	Clett P 1¾e	1	32½	32½	32½	
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P 3½	10	15⅛	15	15	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 8
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Col G&E .10g	31	1½	1½	1½	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 10
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	6	23¼

Commerce and Finance

About 225,000 General Motors Workers to Get Pay Increase

Business and Industry

Insurance Men Discuss Lower Liability Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Agreement that any reduction in automobile insurance liability rates should have nation wide application was announced by representatives of insurance companies and the Association of Insurance Commissioners of 12 States in the eastern zone.

The conferences here this week were called to discuss proposed premium reductions, especially for holders of "A" gasoline ration cards. New York State Superintendent Louis H. Pink, spokesman for the conference, said it was the conferees' opinion that insurance companies should give "serious consideration" to rate reduction and "should not delay unreasonably in taking some action."

Official announcement of the conference results will be made later in the month, but the spokesman said the "likelihood" of the lesser premium for "A" card holders is "pretty definite."

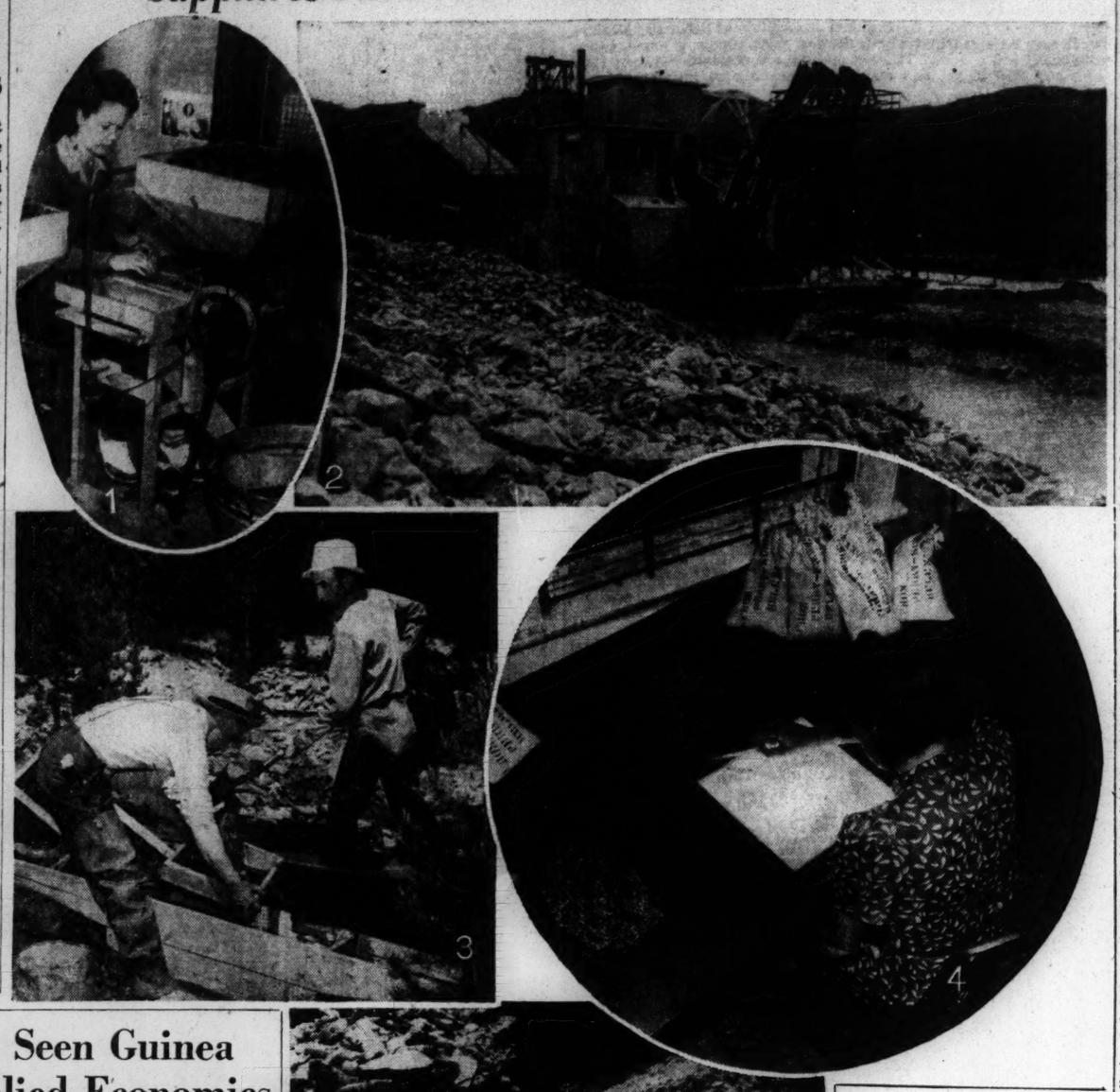
The original proposal included some reduction for "B" card holders. This appeared to have hit a snag over the difficulty of determining the amount of gas available to individual "B" holders, but it was reported discussions of the proposal were continuing.

Department Store Sales Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales last week were 3 per cent below the corresponding week a year ago, the federal reserve board estimated.

In the previous week, sales were 26 per cent higher than in the same 1941 week, while during the four weeks ended Sept. 12 sales were 1 per cent above the similar 1941 period.

Sapphires Fill Great Need In War-Girded Plants



Wide World

Sapphires which many persons think of as minor league birthstones, are of great industrial value, filling the needs of war-girded industrial plants throughout the nation. They are mined chiefly in Phillipsburg, Mont., where the American Gem Mines operate large sapphire "diggins." The precious stones are extracted from the surrounding soil by hydraulic methods which wash down the hillsides with streams of water and by fantastic machine-monsters which scoop up earth in iron jaws. The resulting mixture of stones and soil is separated at the mine and the sapphires sent to an office where they are graded to size by hand. The stones are sacked in 100-ounce bags for sale to the industrial market at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2 per ounce. The gems are a pure variety of corundum in transparent or translucent crystals. Some are rich-blue, others white or yellow. The demand for the gems is great. They are used widely in the manufacture of aircraft instruments, electrical devices and timepieces. Because of their wearing characteristics, the sapphires are used as bearings. (1) The mixture of sapphires and soil is sent to these girls who sort out the stones with converted sorting machines. (2) This is the Perry-Schroeder dredge operating on the Eldorado Bar in the upper reaches of the Missouri River near Helena. (3) This photo shows men working the sluice boxes at the American Gem Mines near Phillipsburg. This mine can produce 100,000 ounces of industrial sapphires in a year. (4) After these sapphires have been sorted coarsely at the mine, they are resorted and graded by hand in the office of the Perry-Schroeder Mine. The gems are graded in eight sizes. This girl is using an illuminated glass to grade the gems. (5) An employee of the American Gem Mines uses a hydraulic water hose to wash sapphire-bearing soil down into sluice boxes where the stones are caught for sorting and grading.

Sugar Industry Seen Guinea Pig for Applied Economics

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sugar industry, classic guinea pig in the United States for advanced political experiments and developments, is squealing again as it is once more to be the animated pilot-plant for a new experiment in applied economics.

First to have a quota system, first food to have a price ceiling, and first commodity to undergo card rationing in the United States in World War II, sugar is again in the industrial news as the cane sugar refining industry is the first to be laid on the procrustean couch of industrial "concentration" for reasons purely connected with the available manpower, machinery, and warehouse facilities which can be sliced or wrung from it for other purposes essential to the war.

While the stove industry and the bicycle industry are generally considered to be the first examples of concentration of American industry into "nuclear" plants along the lines now familiar in Great Britain and presumably in the Axis countries, there is a sharp distinction. Both stoves and bicycles take scarce metals—stoves take gray iron and much needed foundry equipment, bicycles take alloy steels, now among the scarcest of all commodities. Even without a formal concentration program these industries would have been sharply curtailed merely because they hold low priorities or none at all on their raw materials. On the other hand, the refiners' raw material, sugar, is not being diverted anywhere else in volume. No sugar will be freed by "concentration" for other purposes. The goal of concentration in the cane sugar refining industries—incidentally one of the first of all industries in the American colonies—must be solely to make available for the war effort additional manpower, machinery and warehouse space.

Below Capacity

And this should be of considerable interest to other American industries, because the economies in sight are not very large. At first blush they look pretty big—in proportion to the industry.

It is running at only from 50 to 75 per cent of capacity, which is not quite as simple as it sounds, for by and large a sugar refinery is usually run either close to capacity or not at all, and the whole industry tends to run in spurts of considerable activity followed by dreary weeks of fairly general shut-down. (It is mostly shutdown now on the Atlantic Seaboard, because the refiners aren't getting as much sugar in as they expected earlier in the summer. At least around New York and Boston the OPA's guess proved righter than the refiners' when they wanted the ration expanded). But continuous operation of a few plants would seem much more economical than sporadic operation of many plants.

However, it is not that simple. The economies are not very spectacular. The whole U. S. cane sugar refining industry, to begin with, probably does not employ more than 20,000 persons. A large proportion are unskilled, and there is as yet no shortage of unskilled labor in the United States, and there is a surplus of it in the largest single cane-sugar refining area, round New York harbor. It is doubtful if maximum concentration in "nuclear" plants would release for other essential war work as much as 2,000 chemists, engineers, and skilled maintenance and repair men.

Nor does there appear much war-economy as to equipment. Little of the cane sugar industry's equipment could be easily converted to other purposes, unless it were knocked up for scrap or melted down for metal. There is talk of using some of its equipment to prepare grain for distilling by the industrial alcohol people, who are, on the seaboard, now painfully short of their usual raw material, blackstrap molasses. But opinion seems considerably divided as to whether this would be feasible on any important scale.

Nor yet do any important transport economies appear. Sugar refineries have been located from time immemorial with a careful eye to transport economies for the simple reason that sugar is a low-value bulk commodity, moving on the railroads under commodity rather than classified rates.

On one score some gains for the war economy do appear—in warehouse and dock space. Cane sugar refineries are customarily located at desirable deep-water anchorage for the more economical unloading of sugar cargoes. Warehouse space is at a sharp premium in certain American ports, and some of the sugar refiners' space might come in quite handy for Army, Navy, and lease-lend export.

However, when all the savings in sight are added up, they are small; and if concentration is being started for the sake of such small economies, then the day of general industrial concentration in "nuclear" plants is coming closer and closer, even for industries using little or no strategic materials. In fact, industries hardest hit by straight material shortages not due to diversion to war plants—like the cocoa industry and certain parts of the canning industry—may be next.

"Co-operation" Permitted

And the implications run much farther. For one thing, another sharp breach is made in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Under the Smaller War Plants Corporation Act the WPB has authority to countenance and give protection to acts of industrial co-operation which otherwise might a few years ago bring down on the "offending" industry the scandalizing facilities of the Anti-Trust Division. But in this case Washington went much further. This concentration business involves more than single violations of Thurman Arnold's feelings. It involves a continuous course of anti-Arnoldism. The WPB did not trust to the SWAPCO Act. It has picked out eight cane sugar industry executives and drafted them as dollar-a-year men. What they do now is hallowed in the name of the Government and free from the tabu of the Sherman Act, which today is a double-standard job with one law for the just (government employees) and another law for the unjust (private business).

There is another big-time implication in the prospect for this little industry of sugar refining. If, as was guessed on this page yesterday, war economics is to continue into postwar economics, then "temporarily shutdown" means "permanently shutdown," so far as sugar refineries go. However, nobody know this for certain, any more than they know for certain that though once shut down a plant might be started up again.

Every effort will presumably be made to have the concentration of business worked out on a fair and equitable basis. Everybody will probably be represented on the committee. There may be public hearings. Probably the overhead cost of keeping the shut plants in condition will be added to the total cost of refining sugar through the "nuclear" plants; the total deducted from the sales revenue, and the remainder or "profit margin" distributed between closed and operated plants. Since sugar is all the same, there will be little difficulty, except in a few packaging jobs, and in continuing brand names. It seems unlikely that the setup will be arranged so that sales by brand-names will be a factor in the distribution of profits; hence sugar advertising will probably shrink to a variable approaching zero.

The whole operation will probably be watched with great interest by executives of other industries who might also, as the war wears on, be "concentrated."

N. E. Average Milk Output Per Cow Sets New Record

By the Associated Press

Daily average production of 17.2 pounds of milk per cow, reported by New England dairymen on Sept. 1, set a new high level for the 18 years of available record, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced.

The crop reporting service pointed out that in addition to exceeding the previous high established a year ago by 2 per cent, "this average is 12 per cent above the 10-year, 1931-1940, average of 15.3 pounds per cow for Sept. 1."

The report said further that "dairymen were also milking more of the cows in their herds than usual."

Oil Firms to Pool Facilities in East

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced that the oil industry had agreed to accept minimum specifications for petroleum products and to pool facilities in the eastern states to increase their shipments to that area.

The agreement on minimum specifications, Mr. Ickes told a press conference, "squints in the direction" of an abandonment of use of brand-names for gasoline and other products for the duration of the war.

He added, however, that the facilities which the companies had agreed so far to pool included only terminal facilities and storage space, although he indicated that a broadening of the agreement was expected.

No decision has been reached so far on whether brand names will be dropped, although the pooling of storage tanks may mean that different brands will be mixed, Mr. Ickes said in amplification. A decision on whether to pool trucks which haul petroleum also lay in the future, he added.

U. S. Mint Begins Output Of New 'Victory Nickel'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The "victory nickel"—the same old face with a different body—began rolling out of the Federal Mint at Philadelphia today, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, announced.

The new coin will consist of 35 per cent silver, 56 per cent copper and 9 per cent manganese—but no nickel. The present design with the head of Thomas Jefferson on one side and his home, Monticello, on the other, will be continued.

U. S. Silver To Be Sold To Industries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secrdetary Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury had available 5,000,000 ounces (about 187 tons) of silver in a special category which would be sold outright at 45 cents an ounce to industrial users with high priority ratings upon recommendation of the War Production Board.

This silver is classified as "silver ordinary" and lies outside the two categories which the Treasury may not sell. In the two restricted categories are 1,550,000,000 ounces which have been monetized and are held as a reserve against silver certificates and which may not be sold or loaned, and 1,350,000,000 ounces known as "free silver" which already has been made available to war plants for use during the war, but which must be returned. The "free silver" is so classified because it is not monetized.

Mr. Morgenthau explained that the "silver ordinary" had been accumulating over a long period and was acquired in various ways, some of it being silver purchased for coinage prior to 1934 and not covered by the Silver Purchase Act; some of it silver contained in gold deposits; some recovered after being lost in melting and coining processes, and the rest being held in excess of the amount estimated to be contained in mutilated coins.

This store of silver was used at one time in the production of medals for private organizations by the United States Mint, a practice abandoned some years ago.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase in bank clearings volume during the past week to the third highest weekly total of the year was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The rise, to $7,537,338,000 for 23 leading cities, was attributed chiefly to quarterly income tax payments and mid-month settlements of bills.

Volume was estimated 48.8 per cent above the previous holiday-shortened week and 4.9 per cent above the comparable week of 1941.

Chicago reported transactions totaled $448,200,000, a drop of 2.7 per cent from a year ago, while New York volume at $3,932,155,000 was up only .3 of one per cent.

Sharp gains from a year ago included 30.5 per cent at Omaha and Portland, Ore., 29.8 per cent at Kansas City, and 24.9 per cent at Cincinnati.

Continental Gas Plans To Sell Three Subsidiaries

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Continental Gas & Electric Corporation has filed with the Securities Commission an amended application to provide for the sale of three subsidiaries to the Kansas Utilities Company, a subsidiary of the Community Power & Light Company.

WLB Orders 4 Cts an Hour G. M. Pay Rise

By the Associated Press

Approximately 225,000 employees in 95 General Motors plants will receive wage increases of four cents an hour, retroactive to April 28, under a ruling by the War Labor Board.

The C. I. O. unions representing the workers had sought a boost of 12½ cents and a mediation panel had recommended a five cent increase. The board's vote, announced yesterday, was six to three, with labor members dissenting.

The panel reported that average hourly earnings of General Motors workers at straight time, as of last May, were $1.065, an increase of 13.4 per cent from January, 1941.

A union request that rising living costs be calculated on the basis of average increases in the cities where the plants are situated, instead of the national average, was rejected.

The board also refused, five to four, a panel majority's recommendation that the night shift bonus be increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

Maintenance Clause Ordered

Standard maintenance of membership clauses were ordered written into the agreements. These permit any union members 15 days to withdraw from the union if they do not wish to be bound to remain members for the life of the contract.

The order also unanimously directed that men and women employees should be paid in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work and directed the parties to negotiate a contract provision to put this principle into effect.

The following panel recommendation was unanimously upheld: "Employees assigned to jobs not covered by upgrading agreements shall be paid at a rate which is 10 cents less than the rate for the job classification for a period of 30 days, at the end of which period the employee shall receive an increase of 5 cents per hour. All such employees shall receive an increase to the rate for the job classification as soon as they are capable of performing efficiently the operations of such job, but in any event all employees shall receive the rate for the job classification within a period of 90 days from the date of hire. Deviations from this rule shall be made only pursuant to negotiation between the shop committee and local management."

All the employees were represented in the case by C. I. O. unions, about 200,000 of them by the United Auto Workers and about 25,000 by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Fight

Other labor news:

Detroit: A jurisdictional dispute between A. F. of L. teamsters and C. I. O. clerks unions resulted yesterday in an A. F. of L. threat to halt all deliveries to Detroit hotels, restaurants and super-markets, and a counter-threat by the C. I. O. to "cut off all milk deliveries in Michigan."

The A. F. of L. threat was contained in a 48-hour ultimatum given to John Anhut, attorney for the Detroit Hotel Association, by James Hoffa, teamsters official who said the action would be taken unless the hotels ceased purchases of milk from C. I. O.-organized creameries.

Mr. Anhut said the hotels planned to transfer their milk business "temporarily" to A. F. of L-organized dairies.

Colorado Springs: Delegates to the International Typographical Union convention voted 134 to 84 against Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph's appeal from an executive council decision overriding his contract award for the publication of the Typographical Journal.

The vote upholding the executive council on this issue, one of the high lights of the convention, came last night after a long heated discussion.

The Journal now is printed by the Wisconsin Cuneo Press, Inc., of Milwaukee. Last July the executive council refused to approve Randolph's contract with this company and ordered that bids be obtained from printers equipped to produce the journal in other cities as well, including Detroit, Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

Rail Workers Meet

Chicago: Representatives of the 14 non-operating railway union organizations met yesterday in a closed session.

Although no formal statement was issued, a spokesman for one of the brotherhoods who would not permit use of his name said the unions were "discussing general problems arising out of the prosecution of the war in connection with railroad transportation, the President's anti-inflation program and legislation before Congress on stabilization of wages and prices."

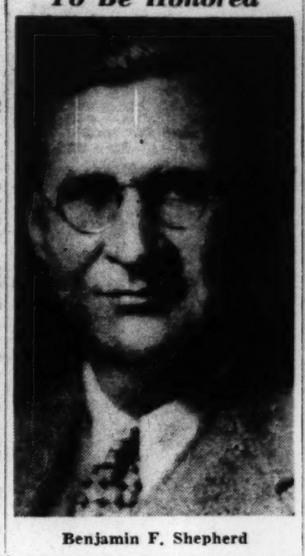
Washington: The War Labor Board, acting to make its wage order in "little steel" effective industry-wide with a minimum of delay, asked 41 steel companies yesterday to submit their reasons, "if any," within ten days why the decision should not be incorporated in their contracts with the CIO United Steel workers.

The "Little Steel" decision raised wages five and one half cents an hour, retroactive to February, and imposed maintenance of membership and dues check-off provisions. The same order was issued in the case of five subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, which balked chiefly at making the raise retroactive to February 15.

The board took its unprecedented action today at the request of the union, which has been attempting to negotiate contracts with these companies.

The 41 companies employ about 200,000 workers.

To Be Honored



Benjamin F. Shepherd

Chief Metallurgist of the Ingersoll-Rand Co. and a past president of the American Society for Metals will be awarded the Albert Sauveur Achievement Award at the Society's convention Oct. 15. Mr. Shepherd has made notable progress in the analysis of tool steels.

New Canadian Plant Is Producing Magnesium

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — The Munitions and Supply Department disclosed that the new Government-owned plant of Dominion Magnesium Company near Renfrew, Ont., a $5,000,000 project, now is in operation and "Canadian-made magnesium is available for the first time."

The metal, in heavy demand for making aluminum alloys used in aircraft production, formerly came entirely from the United States.

Publishers Urged to Cut Use of Paper

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The War Production Board served notice on the printing and publishing industry today that it was "face-up to the necessity for curtailing its consumption of paper and board," possibly cutting tonnage back to 1940 or 1939 levels.

"Such a reduction in use should be possible and practicable with little or no resultant hardships to the industry as a whole," said W. E. Palmer, deputy chief of the WPB printing and publishing branch.

"It should be carried out on an over-all basis," he continued, "with a careful weeding out of the obviously luxury or specialty products that are desirable but not actually necessary during a war period."

Mr. Palmer asked the industry to plan and carry out immediately the utmost curtailment in the consumption of paper and other materials used in the production of an endless variety of products.

"The continuing and increasing shortage of copper and zinc to meet the requirements of the war industries forecasts an immediate further curtailment in the consumption of these metals in the engraving industries," he continued.

"Publishers would do well to institute immediate curtailment of new uses of multi-color printing in publications, especially the employment of bleed-type illustrations, and also the expanse of color in magazines, books and commercial advertising today."

He warned, that unless the industry put a conservation program into effect, a mandatory WPB order restricting more than one color printing probably would be issued.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The paper manufacturing industry is considering steps which may be taken to conserve manpower and materials as part of the War Production Board's plans to concentrate civilian industry, it was learned today.

A committee of paper executives discussed the situation at the offices of the American Paper & Pulp Association yesterday, in what a spokesman said was an effort to develop "the most constructive approach." The discussion was understood to be of a preliminary and exploratory nature.

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The Christian Science Monitor covers the news of Men's Fall and Winter Clothing in

FOR WARTIME WARDROBES

FALL FASHIONS

Style observers East, West, and Middle West are reporting the news of men's wear for a special section on Fall Fashions for Wartime Wardrobes soon to be published by The Christian Science Monitor. Articles and photographs of men's wear, and an unusually large display of men's wear advertisements, including those of many local retailers, will help Monitor readers choose the things they need.

Watch for It in the Monitor

SEPTEMBER 23

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156 William St. Pittsfield
Telephone 6687
JASPER B. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

PILGRIM TRUST Company
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

AMA Buying Of Lend-Lease Meat Decreases

CHICAGO (AP)—Purchases of meat by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, government agency which buys for lend-lease shipment to other United Nations, have slumped sharply over the past several weeks, a compilation of Department of Agriculture reports snowed.

Scaling down of the agency's buying was a necessary result of the meat shortage, livestock experts said. The AMA, which formerly made heavy purchases weekly, now buys only every other week in an effort to make more supplies available for domestic consumers.

Actual shipments of AMA purchased meat to other countries are a military secret, and the total supplies held by the agency are not disclosed.

At the time the meat shortage came to a head, there was much criticism of continued heavy buying by the AMA during the summer months of slack production. It was argued that the agency could reduce its buying, utilizing stocks it presumably had on hand for lend-lease export.

The recent reduction in purchases does not mean that a corresponding downturn has occurred in the aid this country is giving to the food stocks of allied nations, trade sources asserted. They added that the agency could be making the same total available, drawing from its stocks.

It was expected by livestock experts that the AMA's buying would expand within a few months as the autumn and winter run of hogs and cattle, which will be exceptionally large, comes to market.

Prices of hogs, which are more influenced by AMA buying than cattle, have declined recently, but livestock men attribute the slump more to the threat of ceilings and increased offerings than to the AMA's program.

AMA purchases in recent months:

Month	Total pork (lbs.)	Total beef (lbs.)
June	202,929,000	750,000
July	178,856,000	395,000
August	86,514,000	75,000
September	13,311,000	65,000

Additional September purchases are scheduled to be made Sept. 25.

WPB to Requisition Unessential Railroad Tracks for War Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railroad tracks deemed unessential to movement of troops and war supplies at their present locations will be moved to points where they can be used for that purpose, Donald M. Nelson said.

The War Production Board chairman made the statement in announcing that rails of the Elkhart and Santa Fe line from Boise City, Okla., to Farley, N. M., had been requisitioned to provide trackage for naval supply depots on the Pacific Coast.

"Rails are vitally needed by our armed services," he said. "The only way in which we can procure these rails quickly enough to keep supplies moving is to requisition the tracks of railroads which are not now deemed essential to the movement of troops and war supplies.

"The Elkhart and Santa Fe line involved is one of many rail lines which are being placed into the war effort through this means."

Rails of this line, Mr. Nelson said in a statement after a conference with Senator Hatch (D) of New Mexico, are "urgently needed" in such depots as the destroyer base at San Diego and naval air station at Alameda.

"In addition," he added, "a large amount of the 980,000 feet of track which the road will yield will also be used to speed to completion the giant new arsenal at McAlester, Okla."

Seattle Is "Getting in the Scrap," Collects 4,000,000 Pounds of Junk

SEATTLE (AP)—Seattle is "getting in the scrap." Four million pounds of junk came out of attics and basements Aug. 30 and were collected to be melted down in local blast furnaces and converted into steel for ships, tanks, planes, and guns.

Another 10,000,000 pounds of scrap iron—old bedsteads, stoves, washing and sewing machines and everything imaginable—remained piled on parking strips in front of homes throughout the city awaiting collection.

Success of the collection drive, spurred by the appeal of Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, for civilians to "get in the scrap," amazed even its sponsors.

During the past week, citizens were asked through their newspapers, over the radio and on motion picture theater screens by the Seattle War Commission's Salvage Committee to place all the scrap metal they could find in front of their homes Sunday morning.

Two hundred trucks donated by the city, county and private firms were assigned to collect the scrap.

Members of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union, Building Service Employees Union, Home Defense Infantry Regiment, and American Legion volunteered their services to drive the trucks and load the scrap. No one was prepared for the public's response, however.

Junk yards soon were filled and locked their doors. But still the trucks kept rumbling in with loads of old wash boilers, lawn mowers, hot water tanks, vacuum cleaners, plumbing fixtures and automobile parts. And still people called up to say their scrap hadn't been picked up yet.

A 75-pound copper still, relic of prohibition days, was donated by an anonymous party. Out of the county-city building came 600 pounds of brass cuspidors.

Proceeds from sale of the scrap to local foundries will go to Army and Navy Relief.

Higgins Returns $500,000 Of Ship Profits to U. S.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Shipbuilder Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., whose contract to build 200 Liberty cargo vessels recently was cancelled by the Maritime Commission following its claim of a steel shortage, has returned a big slice of his small boat building profits to the Government.

This was revealed here by Admiral H. A. Wiley of Washington, chairman of the Navy's board of awards to war industries, as he presented Higgins Industries, Inc., with the Army and Navy "E" pennant in recognition of extraordinary war production.

"Two weeks ago," said Admiral Wiley, Mr. Higgins asked the Government to open up two contracts which he had completed and for which he had been paid. When the contracts were reopened, a new price was substituted for the old price, and as a result, Mr. Higgins returned to the Government $500,000. This was his own idea, and he was able to do it because he had reduced overhead expenses and made improvements in production while the contracts were being filled."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 2½s 67-62	100.13	100.12	100.12
3 2½s 72-67	101.5	101.5	101.5

New York City Bond

32 3s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51½	51½	51½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104	104
47 Am&For P 5s 2030	73½	72½	73½
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Am T&T 2¼s 61	107¾	107½	107¾
11 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅝	107
5 Am W W & E 6s 75	92	92	92
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	82¼	82¼	82¼
52 Arm Del 4s 57	102	100⅜	100⅝
29 Arm Del 4s 65	102½	100½	100½
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	94	94	94
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	29	29	29
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	83¾	82¼	82¾
12 A C Line cfc 4s 52	73¼	72½	72½
71 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅝	63⅞	64
42 A C Line 5s 45	102	27-32	102 27-32
16 Atl & D	33½	33¼	33¼
5 Atl Refining 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	89½	89½	89½
67 B&O 95 st A	29½	29	29
21 B&O 95 st C	33¾	33½	33½
28 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	28¾	29
3 B&O 96 st P	29¼	29¼	29¼
76 B&O cv 50 st	24¼	23¾	23¾
30 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48½	48½	48½
5 B&O S W 50 st	41	40¾	40¾
5 B&O T C 4s 59	46	46	46
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	60	60¼	60¼
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60½	60¼	60¼
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	105	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
79 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37½	37½
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	72⅝	72⅝
5 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	25	25	25
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	102½	102½	102½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 48	103	103	103
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
24 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
35 Bur C Rd&No 5s 34	9¾	9¼	9¾
15 Bur C Rd&No 5s 34ct	9	8¾	8¾
5 Bush Term 5s 56	60	60	60
1 Can Nat 5s 60 July	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Can Pac 5s 54	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
38 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¾	99½	99⅝
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¾	89¾	89¾
49 Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¾	71¾
12 Caro Chem 4s 49	57	57	57
5 Caro C&O 4s 65	108	108	108
6 Celanese 3½s 62	100½	100¼	100½
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30½	30	30
23 Cen Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
32 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7¾	7⅝
45 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20⅜	20	20
19 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	62	61½	61¾
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	18½	18½	18½
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s62	108¾	108¾	108¾
29 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅜	56	56
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	81⅞	81½	81⅝
31 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20½	20	20
44 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¾	18½	18⅜
15 Certain-teed 5s 48	90	89¾	90
1 C&O 4½s 92	130	130	130
148 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23⅞	23½	23⅜
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76	75½	76
16 CB&Q 4½s 77	67½	67	67½
18 CB&Q 4s III 49	96	95¾	96
15 CB&Q 4s III 49 reg	92¼	92¼	92¼
14 CB&Q 3½s III 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
57 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31⅞	31½	31¾
6 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39½	39⅜	39½
3 ChiGt West 4s 88	67½	67⅜	67½
6 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	63½	63½	63½
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	30	30	30
13 Chi I&L 5s 66	9	8⅞	8⅞
3 Chi I&L 4s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
317 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
284 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4	4½
16 CM&StP 4½s 89F	44¼	44⅛	44¼
77 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¾	44⅛	44¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44⅛	43½	44
5 CM&SP 6½s 36	42½	42½	42½
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	24	24
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35¾	35¾	35¾
130 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅜	3¼	3¼
21 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	35	34¾	34¾
49 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23¾	23½	23½
28 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	24	23½	23¾
7 Chi&NW 4s 87	34¾	34½	34½
41 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	34¾	34¼	34½
26 Chi&NW 3½s 87	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
20 Chi&NW 3½s 87 reg	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
47 CRI&P 4½s 52A	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
22 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¾	4⅝	4¾
89 CRI&P 4s 88	29⅝	29	29⅜
10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	27	27	27
205 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
1 Sh Un Sta 3¾s 63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Chi&W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
6 Childs Co 5s 43	42	42	42
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70½	70½	70½
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
9 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77⅜	77½
18 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	66¼	66¼	66¼
12 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¼	60⅞	61⅛
92 Col & So 4½s 80	26¼	25⅞	26
76 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	90⅝	91
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	85¾	85½	85½
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108⅜	108¼	108¼
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30½	30½	30½
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57	56¾	57
25 D & R G 4½s 36	22	21¾	21¾
135 D & R G 4s 36	21⅞	21⅜	21½
18 D & R G West 5s 55	4½	4½	4⅞
11 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3	3
17 D& R G West 5s 78	19	19	19
3 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
0 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	108	108	180
62 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54¼	54½
20 Erie 4s 95	91⅞	91¾	91¾
35 Fla E Cst 5s 74	15¾	15	15
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	14½	14	14
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
27 Gt Nor 3s 61	97	96¾	96¾
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73¾	73⅜	73⅝
5 G Bay & W deb B	10	10	10
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68	68	68
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54¾	54¾	54¾
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43	43	43
17 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	46½	46½
19 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	21	20¾	20¾
10 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43½	43½	43½
36 Ill Cen 4s 52	51	50¾	51
14 Ill Cen 4s 53	47¾	47½	47¾
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46¾	46½	46¾
13 Ill Cen 4s 66	45	44⅜	45
14 Ill Cen 5s 55	55½	55	55
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56	56	56
21 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49½	49¾
10 IC&CSL&NO4½s 63	45½	45¼	45¼
2 Interlake Iron cv4s 47	101½	101½	101½
33 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¼	4¼	4¼
92 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
78 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	25¾	25⅜	25½
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	25¼	25¼	25¼
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	35	35
2 Int Pap 6s 55	106¼	106	106¼
12 Int Paper 5s 47	104	103¾	103¾
14 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	95	95	95
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	89½	88⅝	88¾
169 Int T&T 5s 55	61	60½	61
1 Jones&Laugh313¼s61	94	94	94
33 KCP1S&Mem 4s 36	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 K C South 3s 50	83	83	83
5 K C Term 4s 60	106½	106½	106¼
10 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87	87	87
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	48	48	48
9 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78¾	76½	76½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	73	73	73
5 Leh Val Vol 5s 74 st	73	73	73
3 Leh ValNTerm 5s 54	46½	46¾	46¾
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50½	50½
30 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¾	35	35½
24 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	44¼	32⅞	32½
12 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58½	57	58½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97½	97½	97½
14 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	79½	79¼	79¼
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
10 Louis & N 1st 4s 200	88	85½	88
3 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	104	104
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	82¾	82¼	82½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49	49	49
30 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	49½	50
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	57¾	57¾	57¾
62 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	40	39	40
4 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	89	89	89
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	30¾	30¾	30¾
15 M & StL 4s 49	3¾	3¼	3¼
35 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	6	5½	6
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	16	16
1 MSP&SM gtd 5s 38	16	16	16
89 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15½	15½
46 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	13¼	13	13
18 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22¾	22½	22½
8 M-K-T 4½s 78	33¾	33½	33½
33 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42½	41⅞	42
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¾	31¾	31¾
81 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¾	3¼	3¼
31 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35¾	35¾	35¾
147 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35½	35¼	35½
60 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35½	35⅜	35⅜
80 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35½	35⅜	35½
196 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35⅜	35¼	35½
87 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6¾	6¼	6¼
6 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	110	110	110
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39½	39½	39½
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38½	38½
10 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Nat Dairy 2¾s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
10 N Eng RR 5s 455	67¾	67½	67¾
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	110	109⅝	110
6 N O Gt Nor 5s 53	78	78⅝	78⅝
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	80	80	80
36 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	85½	85½	85½
16 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	53½	52	52
9 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	49¾	49	49
12 NO Tex&M½s56 ct	46	46	46
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52½	52	52
90 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47½	47½	47½
29 NYC cn 4s 98	51	50½	50⅞
15 NYC cn 4s 98	51	50½	50⅞
18 NYC 3¾s 46	98	98	98
202 NYC cv 3½s 52	64⅜	63⅞	64¼
10 NYC¾HR 3½s 97	74	73	74
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53	52½	53
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48¾	48½	48¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 reg	46	46	46
8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	77	76½	76½
43 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	63	63¼
1 N Y CCh & StL 3½s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
63 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47½	47	47¾
19 NYNH&H cfc 6s 40	60¼	59¾	59¾
46 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43½	43¼	43¾
20 NYNH&H 4s 55	39	38½	38½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	39	39	39
15 NYNH&H 4s 57	9	8½	8½
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	37½	37½	37½
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	37½	37	37
31 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	37½	37	37½
135 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	7	7⅛
37 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2¾	2¼	2¼
64 NY SchW rfg 5s 37	36	35	36
6 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
30 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8	8
68 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	32⅞	32½	32⅞
2 Norf Sou 4½s 56	71	71	71
45 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅝	65⅝	65¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅜	51	51
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74	74
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42½	42½
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109½	109⅝
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	12	12	12
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107⅛	107¼
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Pacif Cst 1st 5½s 46	91	91	91
7 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	102	102	102
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95¼	95¼	95¼
25 Para Raw 3s 55 ct	70	68½	70
17 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen Co 4s 63	103	103	103
1 Penn RR gen 5½s 84	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Penn P & Lt 3½s 69	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
4 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101½	101½
6 Penn RR 4½s 70	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Penn RR 4½s 84 E	97	97	97
15 Penn RR 3½s 52	89	89	89
112 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112	112	112
21 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71½	71½
15 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61½	61½
10 Pere Marq 4s 56	63	63	63
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108	108	108
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Phil Co 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
181 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10⅜	10	10⅜
146 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	32¾	31¾	32½
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99½	99½	99½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 PittsAtWVa 4½s 58A	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
1 Portl Gen El 5s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	86¼	86½	86½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	90	90	90
7 Prov Sec 4s 57	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Readg 4½s 97A	76	76	76
13 Readg 4½s 97B	75¾	75½	75¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80¼	80	80
5 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103	103	103
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¾
15 Rio Gr West 1st4s30	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
57 Rio G W ctf 4s 49	27	26½	27
12 RI Ark & La 4½s34	16¾	16½	16½
6 Rutland Can 4s 49	9¼		
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	98¾	98¾	98¾
43 StLIM&S 4½s 33	78¼	76	76¼
15 StLPea&NW5s48	46	45½	45½
66 St L S F 5s 50 B	23	22½	22¾
20 StLSF 5s 50 ct	22½	22¼	22½
223 St L S F 4½s 78	30½	29¾	30¼
7 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	20	19¾	20
116 St L S F 4s 50 A	19½	19¼	19¾
21 St L S F 4s 50A ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 St L SW 5s 52	43¾	54½	54½
29 St L SW rfg 5s 90	32¾	32½	32½
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	83	83	83
9 St L Rnd 4s 89	75¾	75	75½
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	12	12	12
4 SA&A Pass 4s 42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
310 Seab AL cn 6s 45	12¾	12	12
43 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	11½	11¾	11¾
12 Sea AL aj 5s 49	4½	4½	4½
66 Sea AL 4s 50 st	22½	22	22¾
39 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10⅝	10	10¼
14 Sea-AllPia 6s 35A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Shell Un 2¼s 61	99½	99½	99½
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
6 Simmons cv 4s 52	102	102	102
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106¾	105¾	106¾
45 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53½	53½
27 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
49 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53¼	53⅝
38 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¾	69½	69⅝
49 So Pac ctf 4s 49	68⅛	68	68
187 So Pac 3¾s 46	91¼	91	91¼
14 So Pac 4½s Ohe 77	85¾	85½	85¾
15 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	91	90¾	90⅞
10 South Ry 4½s 56	87¼	87⅛	87¼
21 South Ry gen 6s 56	93	93	93
12 South Ry cn 5s 94	68¾	66	68¼
2 South Ry Mem 4s 96	90	90	90
6 So Ry 4s 51 St	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	109	109
18 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
7 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	86	85¾	85¾
10 Tex Corp 3 '65	105½	105¼	105½
19 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	65¾	65¼	65½
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	65¾	65⅛	65½
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
46 Third Ave aj5s'60	20	19¾	19¾
5 ThirdAves'60	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 Toronto H & Bf 4s '42	101	101	101
10 Union Oil Cal 3s '67	99	99	99
26 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
3 Un Pac 3½s '80	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	82½	82½	82½
17 Unit Drug 5s '63	95¾	95½	95½
2 U S Steel 2.60s 54	101½	101½	101½
5 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92	92	92
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	95½	95⅜	95⅝
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	72	72	72
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	109	109
45 Wabash 4½s 81	32½	32	32
16 Wabash 4s 81	40¾	40½	40½
26 Wabash 4s 71	41½	41½	41¾
4 Walwrth 4s 55	86¼	86½	86½
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	99¾	99¾	99¾
25 West Pen P 5s 63E	108	108	108
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	111½	111½	111½
12 West Shore 4s 2361	44	43⅝	44
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44	44	44
11 Wench Lt 3½s 67	110	110	110
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94	94	94
5 Westn Md 4s 52	86	86	86
12 Westn Pac 1st 4s 48	36¾	35¾	36¾
19 Westn Pac 1st 4s asd	36½	36¼	36¼
5 Western Un 5s 51	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
20 Western Un 5s 60	83½	83	83½
53 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Wheel Stel 3½s 66	92¾	92¼	92¼
6 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106	106	106
23 Wis Cen 4s 49	50½	50	50

Foreign Bonds

Role of Congress in Peace Provided in Senator's Plan

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Active congressional collaboration in preparing for the future peace is being sought by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin in a resolution which may modify America's traditional method of determining foreign policy.

Seeking to prevent the disastrous Senate-White House disagreement over foreign policy which followed World War I, the Wiley resolution calls upon the President to establish a Foreign Relations Advisory Committee which would be instrumental in formulating this country's policy toward foreign nations and international conditions.

The committee would be composed of the Secretary of State, the Undersecretary of State, such technicians as the Secretary of State might designate, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and any other Senators whom the President might see fit to name.

Effective Co-operation

In introducing the resolution, Senator Wiley said that it would result in a more effective co-operation between the Senate on the one hand and the White House and the Department of State on the other in the matter of foreign policy.

He said, moreover, that "the council would insure that there would be men on the floor of the Senate thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the treaty and committed to the provisions of the treaty, so that they could serve as advocates for the treaty on the floor.

"This would, of course, materially lessen the chances of a Senate rejection," he pointed out.

The resolution has aroused particular interest here because the Senator, who prior to Pearl Harbor voted rather consistently against President Roosevelt's foreign policy, emphasized that the United States is committed to assuming international obligations of a wide nature.

World-Wide Obligations

"In planning a peace we are going to deal in global matters," he said. "We are going to think in terms of world-wide obligations for the American people. We are going to contemplate calling on the American people to extend the police power of government over all the seas and the lands of the earth.

"The destiny of the American people will be tied up in the treaties which mark the conclusion of this war, and it will be imperative that the peoples' representatives have a voice in the formulation of these treaties rather than merely being confronted with a fait accompli which may hardly be amended.

"Therefore, this period more than any other in American history calls for something more than the routine work of producing and submitting a treaty to the Senate. It calls for advice, which means co-operation in the inception steps of the treaty."

Senator Wiley then recalled "the wave of public indignation which followed the final death of the Treaty (of Versailles) in the Senate.

"It is apparent now that if the present war is not to be lost by a disastrous peace there must be a better working arrangement between the Senate and the Chief Executive."

In Line With Policies

In Senator Wiley's intention, "treaties would be negotiated in accordance with definite policies defined by the council and then submitted to the Senate for ratification.

"This proposal requires no legislation. To me it could be a splendid example of democratic government at work, because it would embrace the technician, the executive, and the representatives of the people working together on the establishment of a policy. That is an infinitely more democratic method than any dictatorial presentation of a fait accompli by an executive or any dictatorial action by the Senate.

"In general, this proposal would result in a more intelligent formulation of our foreign policy and would certainly create a better working relationship between the Chief Executive and the Senate."

Up for Discussion

Senator Wiley stressed that he was introducing the measure not as a final conclusion on this subject but as a means of stimulating interest.

Before delivering his address in the Senate, Senator Wiley sent a copy of it to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and expressed the hope that the Secretary would give his reaction at the earliest possible moment.

Observers here believe that, while there might be an initial objection to the plan within the Department of State due to that agency's probable reluctance to share control over the nation's foreign policy, it is quite possible that the Administration will view the plan as a means of insuring in advance the Senate's acceptance of momentous postwar plans.

Flaws in Civilian Mobilization Told by Justice-Col. Murphy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—To mobilize the civilian population more effectively behind the war effort, Lieut. Col. Frank Murphy recommends elimination of slumps in production, profit in war, and the spoils system in governmental affairs.

Ready to prepare for his duties on the Supreme Court when the tribunal reconvenes Oct. 5, following three months of army training, Mr. Justice Murphy yesterday conferred with Gen. George G. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, before going to Harbor Beach, Mich., for intensive work on his Supreme Court duties.

In New York last night, Mr. Justice Murphy said he was en route to Detroit to "review the factories and war production effort" there, but he declined to say whether his mission was an official one.

By Walter Robb
Former Manila Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18—Lieut. Col. Frank Murphy, week ending here from training at Fort Knox, believes the war is going strongly against us. He thinks we are, as yet, wretchedly mobilized—not doing half what we might be doing. His feeling over this lamentable situation is intense.

His concern lightens, however, when he speaks of the Philippines. He finds that our Philippine policy is paying unexpected dividends in the form of the confidence of other peoples in our leadership.

He had much to do with our Philippine policy at a critical juncture. He was the last of our Governors at Manila, and the first of our High Commissioners there under the act of Congress that founded the Philippine Commonwealth.

Expert on Philippines

He therefore was called upon to assist the Filipinos in formulating their Constitution, and procuring its approval by President Roosevelt, and then in implementing it and making the new arrangement with the United States work harmoniously. He organized the Commissioner's Office, selecting the technical staff. In short, his peculiar responsibilities were endless.

He is glad today that we can look back at the faith and integrity we maintained then with the Filipinos, because a harassed world, inclined to distrust, looks on now with frank approval of our course there, and confidence and faith in us. We need such attitudes toward us, and our Philippine policy makes us deserve them. He also worked at Manila with General MacArthur, whom he greatly admires as a high military commander.

Only two of our other Governors at Manila were tested as Mr. Murphy was there. Taft was one, James F. Smith was the other—all three of them lawyers, all three of them judges. Peace, for three years, was prerequisite to the Filipino elections founding their Philippine Assembly in 1907. There was enough want of peace for Taft to have put off that step many years, but he brushed all suggestions of that nature aside, and put Filipinos to helping in the making of their laws Oct. 16, 1907—even going to Manila again to honor the Assembly's first meeting with an encouraging address.

Pledges Faithfully Kept

Smith was then Governor. He could have relegated the Assembly to a place of little importance in the Bicameral Legislature, leaving the Philippine Commission still paramount. Faith and integrity demanded the opposite course of him, and, consistent with our policy, he followed that course. He insisted on every prerogative for the Assembly.

The act creating the Philippine Commonwealth is by no means a model of great legislation, excepting in spirit. Murphy as Governor at Manila might have pulled it pretty much to pieces, caused delays and divisions in council—divide et impera. Faith and integrity, on behalf of the American people, made him do otherwise; and so with the Philippine Constitution, when he even went to Washington to argue-through its prompt approval, when he might readily have shot it full of technical holes and made it sink—with the hopes of the Filipino people.

All the Governors were eminent, but these three were peculiarly tried in the crucibles of our national honor in dealing with other peoples essentially helpless should we have chosen to assert our power.

Duvivier and Boyer to Direct And Produce Film for Universal

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

When Charles Boyer, the French actor, went to Julien Duvivier, the French director, for advice about a part he had been offered in the episodic picture, "Tales of Manhattan," Duvivier advised him to take the part. Duvivier himself offered to direct the picture if he could direct all of it and not just a single episode. The story, Duvivier said, had an idea, and he liked to direct pictures from stories with ideas.

Now Mr. Boyer and Mr. Duvivier are associated as producer and director respectively of a film at Universal which is so largely based upon ideas that there is very little story to it. It will be called "Flesh and Fantasy," and will be Mr. Boyer's first venture as a producer. He will also appear in one sequence as an actor.

* * *

Even in Duvivier's early French films . . . "Poil de Carotte," for instance—there was more idea than story. "Pepe le Moko," "Carnet de Bal," and "Fin du Jour," are others which plainly indicated his interest. His first two American films, "Great Waltz" and "Lydia," were hardly in the category of his earlier work, but this was no fault of Mr. Duvivier's.

The four episodes of "Flesh and Fantasy" do not have even the connecting dress coat which Mr. Duvivier's "Tales of Manhattan" had to hold them together. But the director doesn't consider this a handicap.

"They have something much stronger," he says. "They have an idea to hold them together."

Each episode will have different actors: each will tell a different story. Edward G. Robinson, Dame May Whitty, C. Audrey Smith and Thomas Mitchell are the chief figures of the first episode. Mr. Boyer and Barbara Stanwyck figure in the second. The casting of the third and fourth episodes is not yet complete, though the first episode has been shot and the second is under way.

* * *

The urge to be their own producers seems to have come to a number of actors recently. James Cagney is now his own producer, in conjunction with his brother, Bill, who has acted as an associate producer on the former's recent pictures. Jack Benny has signed with United Artists to produce his own pictures and some in which he does not appear. Gary Cooper and Ronald Colman have more than once indicated that they would like to produce their own pictures.

Production by actors has sometimes been successful, sometimes unsuccessful. Charles Ray, William S. Hart, and Clara Kimball Young are a few who failed at it. Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, and Harold Lloyd are some who succeeded.

In France, Boyer says, it was not unusual for an actor to be his own producer. Many actors had a finger in their production, and often some of their money too. When someone—actor, writer, or director—had an idea for a picture, he immediately sought out the other two in this actor-writer-director triumvirate and they agreed upon the general outlines of story and studio to make the picture as they wanted it. The studio took care merely of burdensome physical details. Whoever thought of the idea—writer, actor or director—was considered its producer.

It is this lack of productions already prepared for them, Mr. Boyer thinks, which has made studios so conservative, with one following on the heels of another's successful production. With enthusiastic entrepreneurs to present them with ideas already worked out and ready to shoot, Mr. Boyer believes studios will show more willingness to experiment.

Off-Stage Confidences

© Universal

Charles Boyer and Dame May Whitty
To be seen in "Flesh and Fantasy," which Julien Duvivier is directing.

Army Center Ousts Shows At Grand Central Palace

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The 30-year-old Grand Central Palace, exposition hall which has displayed everything from gardenias to motorboats in its annual shows, is to be taken over by the Army as its induction Center for New York City and surrounding counties.

A victory garden harvest show next week will be the last to grace the old hall for the duration of the war. The first 4½ floors of the five-floor building will be used as induction offices, replacing the center at Governors Island.

Army officials said the principal reason for the move was the inadequate transportation facilities between Manhattan and Governors

Foreign Minister Lists Japanese Major Objective

TOKYO. From Japanese Radiocasts. Sept. 18 (AP)—Masayuki Tani, Japan's new Foreign Minister, reiterated last night in his first official statement the Empire's three major objectives and urged the Japanese to make greater efforts toward realizing them.

He summed up the three objectives as:

1. Closer co-operation among the Axis powers.
2. Defeat of the United States and Britain.
3. Establishment of a new order in East Asia.

President of the Board of Information since Gen. Hideki Tojo became Premier 11 months ago, Mr. Tani was appointed Foreign Minister yesterday. He took over the post from General Tojo, who held it provisionally since Shigenori Togo resigned Sept. 1. He also will continue as head of the Board of Information.

He Stayed Aboard Making Others Safe

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 (AP)—The lonely figure of a sailor who stayed with a sinking destroyer to inactivate bombs which might have blown floundering men to bits was pictured today in interviews with six survivors of the plane carrier Yorktown.

The story came from A. B. Herbst, seaman first class, of Birmingham, Ala., who was on the salvage crew which re-boarded the doomed Yorktown in a futile effort to get her to port after the Battle of Midway.

He told of the final submarine attack on the stricken ship June 7, how two other torpedoes struck and sank the destroyer Hammann, and how a single sailor stayed behind that others might live.

"We could see this man standing waist deep on the deck of the sinking Hammann," young Herbst related. "He was setting the safety on depth bombs so that they would not explode beneath men struggling in the water. I don't know who he was. He stayed there, working and was still there the last time I looked before the destroyer went down."

Cambridge Man Held Japanese Prisoner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Capt. Kenneth Mortimer Hoeffel, who commanded the American naval forces which fought at Bataan and Corregidor, was reported yesterday by the War Department to be a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines.

He was the first of the thousands believed captured in the Philippines to be definitely identified as a prisoner of war.

Officials said the informaiton as to Captain Hoeffel came through the International Red Cross at Geneva, but were unable to explain why his name was reported alone.

Captain Hoeffel was included in a list of 30 Americans held by the enemy, of whom 15 were Army and Navy men and the remainder Merchant Marine personnel interned in Germany. Of the imprisoned service personnel, eight were Navy men interned at Frontstalag, Germany, four Army men held at Dulag Luft, Germany, and the other Army officers held by Italy and Japan. Aside from Captain Hoeffel, the names were released for local publication only.

Captain Hoeffel, a native of Oconto, Wis., has his home at 41 Bowdoin Street, Cambridge, Mass., where his wife lives.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. $5 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-32, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Extra Money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name imprinted. 50 for $1, up. Large selection. $1-card "Jasmo Art Box." $1; other big profit assortments. Samples on approval. Jasmo Art Studios, 1236 Clifford, Dept. 459, Rochester, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DES MOINES, IOWA—Graduate nurse, Protestant, available private or benevolent home, anywhere. Address C. E. H., 1442 Harding Rd.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at FAIR Request on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 160 W. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free. Tax Inc. Fair Dealing.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

AVIGDOR 120 Newbury Street, BOSTON Kenmore 7795. ORIENTAL RUG Cleansing, Expert Repairing, Storing, Appraising

BOYLSTON Typewriter Service, Little Bldg., Boston. HUB. 3564 Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room

Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 304, LAF. 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 8 Bromfield St. LIB. 3012

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. REWOVEN. Little Bldg., BOSTON, LIB. 7900

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing Repairing, Rear Grant's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

PAINTING—REPAIRS The MacDonald-Tinker Co. 267 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass. Pro. 0191

RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVENUE BOSTON COM. 9530

RADIO REPAIRS—ALL WORK GUARANTEED EDWARD BASS ELECTRIC CO. 135 Federal Street, BOSTON

RECONDITION YOUR VACUUM CLEANER Parts for All Makes Boston.....42 Boylston St., LIB. 2650 Quincy.....1608 Hancock St., GRA. 2325 Hartford.....50 Church St., 7-5286 ACE VACUUM STORES, INC.

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Destroys Moths, Deodorizes and Disinfects Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing, 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, $4.95 Orientals $7.95

ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

SEE YOUR MATTRESS MADE OR REMADE We still have a few innerspring mattresses and box springs made by us. COME IN OR PHONE LAF. 2640 DON'S MATTRESS SERVICE 203 Portland Street, Boston

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES 689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

For Other REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS CONSULT THE *Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory* PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS *In The Christian Science Monitor*

HOUSES FOR SALE

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—3-bedroom cement-block house, fur.; S. E. section; small payment down, terms. 929 W. Broward Blvd. Ft. 2807-J.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 2230 Allander Ave., South Hills—Quiet, suburban home, near Greenfree; 16x38 living, dining room; log fireplace, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath, porches, first floor; large finished room 2nd floor; 2-car garage; hot-water heat; nearly acre level lot; awnings, screens; low taxes; $8,300. Tel. MRS. PHILP, Fieldbrook 1748.

HOUSES TO LET

OWNER transferred out of State wishes to rent beautiful furnished home 9 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory, open porch, 2-car garage; in exclusive section, 5 minutes' walk from transportation; will accept reasonable rent from desirable family. MRS. G. BEAMAN, 15 Sagamore Rd., Wellesley, Mass. WEL 3239.

FOR RENT OR SALE

FINELY furnished single house in Winthrop, Mass., suitable for 2 or more adults or married couple; 7 rooms, 2-car garage; fine location; references exchanged. Box G-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500 4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS With Fully Equipped Kitchens. Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation: near church; $36-$45. EN. 2-1883

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Shore Road)—5 rooms, lower, 2-family, near church, modern, wood-burning fireplace, garages. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—To sublet, a sunny 2-room apartment, fireplace, unfurnished, $60. Call Waltham 0316 or Laf. 2966.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Hereford St., near Beacon St.—2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone after 5:15 p. m. Ken. 7550.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WOMAN wishes to share business woman's mid-town apartment; privacy required. Write Box R-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—1-2 furnished rooms, connecting bath, with private family, in best residential section; 2 min. to car line. BEL. 0544.

BOSTON—Lovely outside rooms; modern, quiet, clean, with view The Mother Church; real home. MRS. REED, 11 Norway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room, excellent location for business woman; breakfast if desired; kitchen privileges. Phone evenings Longwood 5615.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms near Beacon St.; semi-private baths; private family; reception rm. Lon. 4373.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 304 Argyle Rd. (Flatbush)—Adjoining bath, private porch, kitchen privileges (lady); Protestant; exclusive. Bu. 2-3116.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Furnished room in private house, adjoining bath, gas heat, continuous hot water, no room service; garage; on bus line to Newtonville, 3 minutes from center of town and railroad station. Call LAsell 0533.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St (Apt. 7-A)—Large, sunny double or single, triple window $8-$9; also large, quiet rear room, $6; water; well furnished; corner building; express and bus stop. EVEREST. UN. 4-4878.

N. Y. C. 65TH ST. W (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; med. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 101st St., Central Park West—Beautiful large double room, private bath; modern building; refined American family. AC. 4-4194.

N. Y. C., Old Chelsea—Charming room, garden view; private apartment; modern steel structure; roof terrace; convenient. CH 3-3748.

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YOUNG lady desires light, cheerful furnished room or small apartment, vicinity East Forties. N. Y. C. Write Box S-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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FOREMEN to supervise groups of mechanics on high-grade machine work

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Good Opportunity for Men with General Experience

Give Age and Qualifications

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ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; public utility, commercial, public; completed Pace accounting course; age 43, class 3-A; presently employed, desires change for advancement, in New York City or vicinity. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for two sections of highway construction in QUINCY (DA-NI-2 and DA-NI-3) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, Sept. 25, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $1900. Minimum wage rates $1.375, $0.625 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not equipped to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. September 18, 1942.

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Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner
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Do your feet feel uncomfortable?
Try a pair of "Kalisteniks" and be comfortable. Priced $7.50-$7.95
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIEN

MASSACHUSETTS

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Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses and children.

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BLANKETS
Large block plaids in rich colorings. Deep soft nap. Ribbon binding in matching color. Perfect pairs! SAVE $1.00.
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The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3712. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
MALLORY HATS
$5.50—$6.50—$7.50
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant Street, Malden

DON'T MISS THE BOAT . . .
Gifts for your boys abroad should be chosen now—
Mailed between Oct. 1st and Nov. 15th
JOSLIN'S

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.65 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
126 Pleasant St., Malden
482 Main Street, Melrose

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
482 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 2661
Floral Groups for the Holiday
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

BAKER'S Has Your 1942
"STETSON"
$5.00 HAT $7.50
SMART STYLES—NEWEST COLORS
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "On the Square"
650 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQUARE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

• DUAL OVEN RANGES
• GAS RANGES
• RANGE OIL BURNERS
Also see our complete line of furniture.
TERMS, OF COURSE
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
169 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

MARLBORO

1897—1942
FORTY FIVE YEARS OF FUEL SERVICE
Marlborough Coal Co.

MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0730
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream. Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dry Cleansing, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

"Tops" in Candy
Hopkins
Party Ice Cream

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
445 Main Street
for Smart Dresses, Coats, Hats
Melrose 1572

Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.
We have what you need. May we have your yellow slips?

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

Featuring
Eve Conve Dresses
$8.95
Lady May Shop
439 Main Street Mel. 2130-M

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

WOODS GIFT SHOP
Christmas Cards
Personal Books Ready
Box Assortments
10% discount until Oct. 1st
Everything in Service Cards
KEEP THEM HAPPY WITH MAIL
PLEASE BUY and SEND EARLY
"Meet Your Navy Friday Nights" at 10
511 MAIN STREET MEL. 0862

FOR SPEAR'S QUALITY MILK AND CREAM BUTTER AND EGGS
Call
C. W. SPEAR MILK CO.
39 Central St. Wakefield
Cry. 0610

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Jel-NEE 2000 RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS

with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
New Fall
FASHIONS
Invite You

THE CHARLES F. WING CO.
790 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
WING'S
18th Century Broadlooms
Just the design for period furniture. Tailor made to fit out of the ordinary sized rooms.
9 x 12, $79.50

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Shop Dial 3-3167
Dial 3-2276 199 Acushnet Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

Terminal Hat Cleaners
Theodore Alivezos, Proprietor

Hat Cleaners with a reputation for good work.
Ladies' and Men's Shoes Shined — all kinds
Nr. Bus Terminal, 921 Purchase St.

M. J. LEAHY CO.
"One of America's Fine Men's Apparel Stores"
512-516 Pleasant Street

AKIN-DENISON CO.
Established 1850
COAL • PAINT • FUEL
Pleasing New Designs in Wall Paper
206 Union Street

M. C. SWIFT & SON
ESTABLISHED 1850
"The Home of Worsted-tex Clothes For Men"
201 Union Street

La France
WATCHES & DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
703 Purchase St. Eugene F. La France, Prop.

NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Complete Food Store
Meat—Fish—Fruit
Vegetables
Bakery Specials Daily
704 Purchase St. Phone 5-7821

NEWBURYPORT (Continued)

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0404. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

DOWNS AT BROOKLINE
1391 BEACON STREET
BEA. 2092
633 Centre Street LAS 0084

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

NEWTONVILLE

Ruane Flowers
We deliver daily in the Boston area
77 Walnut St. Big. 0600

For Year-Round Comfort
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC
Inexpensive. Will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.
Ask for free estimates
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIGelow 7997

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Dresses — for the Larger Size Woman
Now Showing—Half Size Dresses
THE EVERETS SHOP
1304 Washington Street
West Newton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smart Fall Shoes
Several Styles in
Tailored and Dress-Up Types
at the
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Dial 7022

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street Dial 2-3083
QUALITY BREAD
and
BAKERY PRODUCTS

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
Field Seeds — Bulbs for Fall Planting
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers
6 HAVEN ST. Tel. Rea. 1141 Reading

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
Elizabeth A. Belineau, Prop.
Our store is full of New Fall Hats and Dresses
Our New Location Is
14 ALBION STREET, WAKEFIELD

WALKER'S PLANTATION
Special
Grapes and Tomatoes for Canning
McIntosh and Delicious Apples
Walnut St., Next to Gerry's Cider Mill
Lynnfield Center

Unusual Bouquets and Corsages
for the Fall Weddings
PARKER, FLORIST
395 Main Street, Wakefield
Telephone CRYstal 0745

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.00 to $6.50
EDWARDS
184 Essex Street
Salem

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
for All Occasions
GROWN ON THE PREMISES
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 Broadway Som. 0416

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

WALTHAM

STETSON HATS
$5 $6.50 $8.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

Star Market Co.
Free Delivery and Charge Privileges at the Lowest Supermarket Prices!
Every nationally-known brand at its lowest possible price!
24 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

WELLESLEY

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wellesley Hills Beauty Salon
Expert Feather Cutting with Permanent
FLORENCE PATTERSON, Prop.
Opposite Clock Tower Tel. Wel. 1549
WELLESLEY HILLS SQUARE

WINTHROP

Whitman Lumber Co.
42 Argyle S. Ocean 0551
FIX IT NOW
It's thrifty, smart and patriotic to get all those big and little repair jobs done now.

WORCESTER

LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
Ready-Made and Custom-Made
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Specializing in
Cleaning and Restyling Hats
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 0691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W C 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/- Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING. 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received: Christian Scientists preferred: close sea, gardens, buses, shops: liberal table from 3 gns. MRS. CHAMPION. Worthing 2717

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages a speciality. Translations. R. O. Gercke, P. T. L., 53, Woodstone Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 1240)

England

BATH

Williams FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH. Tel. 2330

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. Tel. Bath 4865
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

BIRMINGHAM

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
11, Bull Street, Birmingham.
96, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Home Can Be a Wonderful Antidote to Less Happy Conditions Around
Beautiful Furniture
Colourful Carpets
and Curtains
Reflect a Sense of Peace
Kean & Scott Ltd.
Corporation Street, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, EASTBOURNE, WEYMOUTH, LEWES, BATH, YEOVIL, WINCHESTER

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

Williams FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
79 and 168, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate
MEADERS
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
53 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE, BRIGHTON, SEAFORD, HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards Swan and other Fountain Pens. Table Stationery. Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers. 170 Church Road, HOVE (Tel. 4377)

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1780

Crossword Quis Answers

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ENGLAND

BRISTOL

Beauties of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
56/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24468
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms Clifton. Phone 26727

MORGAN'S
for Economy Clothes
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

DUNN'S in the MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0562

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

Williams BROS
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1801

CAMBRIDGE

ALLIN'S
for
PLUMBING, HOT WATER AND GENERAL HEATING
Repairs and Installations
12, BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3423

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford, Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

WILSHINS

DRAPERS and MILLINERS
22-23, Queens Road
Hastings Tel. 222

BURFIELD & PENNELLS
PRINTERS
47, 48 and 49, Priory Street Tel. 2007
Modern Lay-outs
Reasonable Prices

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA
(Continued)

MAURICE BASSETT
Down Quilts
Quilts Recovered
Black-out curtains made and fitted.
Phone 1278 21, Cambridge Road, Hastings

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

T. JOHNSON & SON
Builders and Decorators
ELMBRIDGE 2334
102, Brighton Road, Surbiton

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57213

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
38 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 371

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
2, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

Specialists in Beauty Culture MAISON MARCELS Ladies' Hairdressers & Wig Making
(Mrs. E. Svensson)
(Late Albert Road Junction)
COURT LANE
E. COSHAM HANTS.
(Only Address)
TELEPHONE COSHAM 75642

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St. Tel. Vigilant 0456

ENGLAND

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank East Phone 93
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 62157

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
19, Fleet Street, Torquay.

WAYCOTTS
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

HAIRDRESSING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE, LTD.
66, Union St., Torquay Phone 2609

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, 2, Railway Street, Chatham.

GENTLEMEN'S SHOP and SHOE DEPARTMENT
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Tel. 2727 (5 lines)

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd 'phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

Philip Peters LTD.
for
English China and Crystal Glass
Quality—Value—Service
Est. 1800 'Phone 503
Opera House Buildings

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

HOLYROOD Knitwear
Utility Values and Prices, Wool Jumpers, Cardigans, Suits
Stylish, Smart and Reliable
FRANK HODGSON 68-70 Moorland Road

70 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
49, Regent Street, Weston-Super-Mare
2, The Corridor, Bath.

RADIO PIANOS
GRAMOPHONES
"MILLIERS"
(A. J. Cornwell, R. W. Hay Smith)
(late 8 Waterloo St.)
New Address
7, Magdala Buildings, Opposite the Odeon
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Registered Eugene Waver
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WHY NOT FLOWERS?
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CASE BROS.
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Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

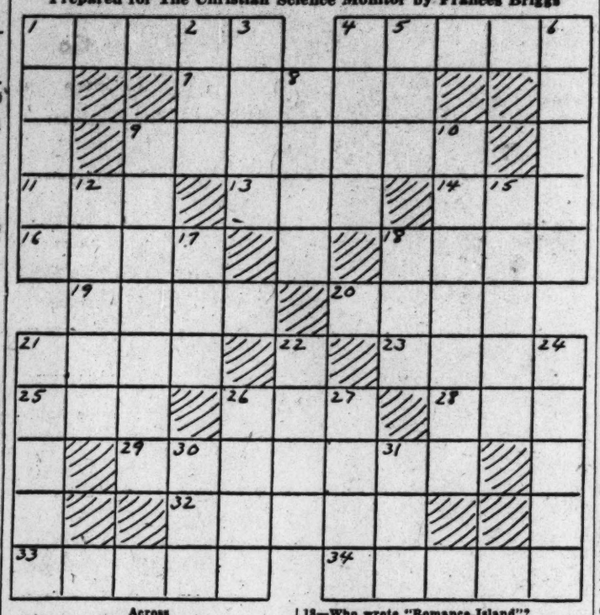
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What musical instrument is a development of the harpsichord?
4—What is a soft, lustrous silk thread much used in embroidery?
7—Who is Silas Marner's adopted child?
9—What bird is noted for its graceful flight?
11—What is the pointed stick called that is batted in tipcat?
13—Color.
14—What is a river of China?
16—What is hind part of the human foot?
18—Who wrote "Romance Island"?
19—What do you call one of Celtic inhabitants of Ireland, Scotland, and Isle of Man?
20—What is another name for a poet?
21—What is a title of respect now used only in addressing a sovereign?
23—"From —— to stern."
25—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
26—Reverential fear.
28—Cape Blanco is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
29—What is a lake of Ontario, Canada?
32—What is a pale-yellow acid fruit?
33—Who is author of "Bulpington of Bulp"? Bulp"?
34—Where were Nemean games celebrated?

Down

1—What is a nectarine?
2—Recent.
3—What is a large fish of Atlantic, remarkable for its brilliant colors?
4—What is a wire, etc., to hold papers for reference?
5—What is another name for the Lion constellation?
6—What is any hoofed mammal of the hog kind?
8—A lomboy is what?
9—What is solid portion of any fat?
10—Who was author of "The Old Maid"?
12—Who was Teutonic god of the sea?
15—Wood of what tree is used by turners?
17—Shelter.
18—Aeriform fluid.
21—What do you call a short, narrow strip of pastry?
22—Athletes using a backstroke do what?
24—Who was an operatic soprano from Australia?
26—What animals are associated with Gibraltar?
27—What is first name of Petri, noted pianist?
30—Kaskaskia River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
31—Unity.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

THE courteous learns his courtesy from the discourteous.
—TURKISH PROVERB

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Answer

Captain: "I hope the next time I see you, you'll be a second lieutenant."

Private (flustered): "Yes, sir. Thank you, sir. The same to you, sir."

He Sat Expensively

W. S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan renown at rehearsal one day was explaining to the cast how he wished a certain scene to be played.

"When you make your entrance," said the librettist to the leading man, "I want you to walk across the stage and sit down pensively in this chair."

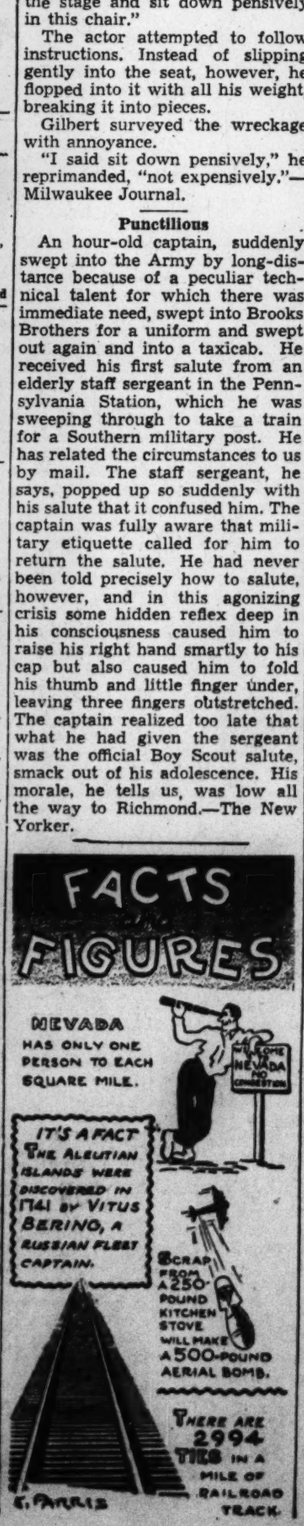
The actor attempted to follow instructions. Instead of slipping gently into the seat, however, he flopped into it with all his weight, breaking it into pieces.

Gilbert surveyed the wreckage with annoyance.

"I said sit down pensively," he reprimanded, "not expensively."—Milwaukee Journal.

Punctilious

An hour-old captain, suddenly swept into the Army by long-distance because of a peculiar technical talent for which there was immediate need, swept into Brooks Brothers for a uniform and swept out again and into a taxicab. He received his first salute from an elderly staff sergeant in the Pennsylvania Station, which he was sweeping through to take a train for a Southern military post. He has related the circumstances to us by mail. The staff sergeant, he says, popped up so suddenly with his salute that it confused him. The captain was fully aware that military etiquette called for him to return the salute. He had never been told precisely how to salute, however, and in this agonizing crisis some hidden reflex deep in his consciousness caused him to raise his right hand smartly to his cap but also caused him to fold his thumb and little finger under, leaving three fingers outstretched. The captain realized too late that what he had given the sergeant was the official Boy Scout salute, smack out of his adolescence. His morale, he tells us, was low all the way to Richmond.—The New Yorker.


FACTS
FIGURES
NEVADA HAS ONLY ONE PERSON TO EACH SQUARE MILE.
IT'S A FACT THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WERE DISCOVERED IN 1741 BY VITUS BERING, A RUSSIAN FLEET CAPTAIN.
SCRAP FROM A 250-POUND KITCHEN STOVE WILL MAKE A 500-POUND AERIAL BOMB.
THERE ARE 2994 TILES IN A MILE OF RAILROAD TRACK.
E. HARRIS

A Verse for Today . . .

Is the spirit of the LORD straitened? . . . do not my words do good to him that walketh uprightly?—MICAH 2:7

Did You Ever Wonder

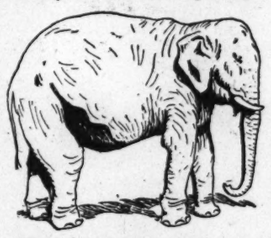
How Leather Is Tanned?

Leather is made from the hides or skins of various animals through a process of tanning which serves to keep the skins from spoiling or putrefying and renders them tough and pliable.

The original processes for curing skins probably included little more than cleaning and drying the hide. Later, the use of smoke treatment, rubbing with sour milk, alum, and various oils improved the quality of the finished product.

Today, there are two general methods of tanning—by the means of such vegetable tannins as oak, hemlock, etc., and by such minerals as alum, chromium salts, etc.

The object of tanning is to produce a skin which, after drying, is soft and strong and not subject to decay. This is accomplished by



Elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros skins are among the hardest to tan.

changing the fibers of the skin so they are no longer soluble in water.

In the tanning of oak leather, hides from which the hair and flesh have been removed are suspended from frames (known as rockers) which move slowly up and down, agitating the hides in vats filled with tanning liquor. After one or two weeks of this, the hides are taken out and laid flat in large lay-away vats. Between each layer of hides is a thin layer of ground bark.

The lay-away vats are then pumped full of bark solution and allowed to remain undisturbed for a certain period. About five times the hides are removed from one vat to another and placed in fresh solution each time, the whole process of tanning requiring from three to six months.

After this tanning, the hides are washed in warm water, oiled, dried, and rolled. Leather for machinery belting, however, is not rolled but left with a rough surface.

W. P. Keasbey

Howard Hoadley, Popular Photography

Instructor and Pupil

A young craftsman has his work checked by a veteran. The photograph was one of a series Howard Hoadley took to show the equipment of a new Findlay, Ohio, high school building and how it was being used. It was taken with a Rolleicord camera with 7.5 cm., f:3.5 Zeiss Triotar lens. Exposure was 1-50 second at f:32 on Agfa Superpan Press film, with one Wabash Pres-40 flashbulb.

Dog Plane Detectors

Dog mascots aboard British warships escorting convoys in the North Sea have now gone into the record as airplane detectors.

Several commanding officers said they had found that most of their pets at sea, after experiencing a few attacks, sensed the approach of aircraft before the sound of engines reached human ears.

The dogs, all mongrels, stiffen and point in the direction from which the sound is traveling.

After three such instances, the commander of an armed trawler, relying upon his mascot's instinct, always turned his guns in the direction indicated by the dog.—AP.

Mailing Bee

Philadelphia

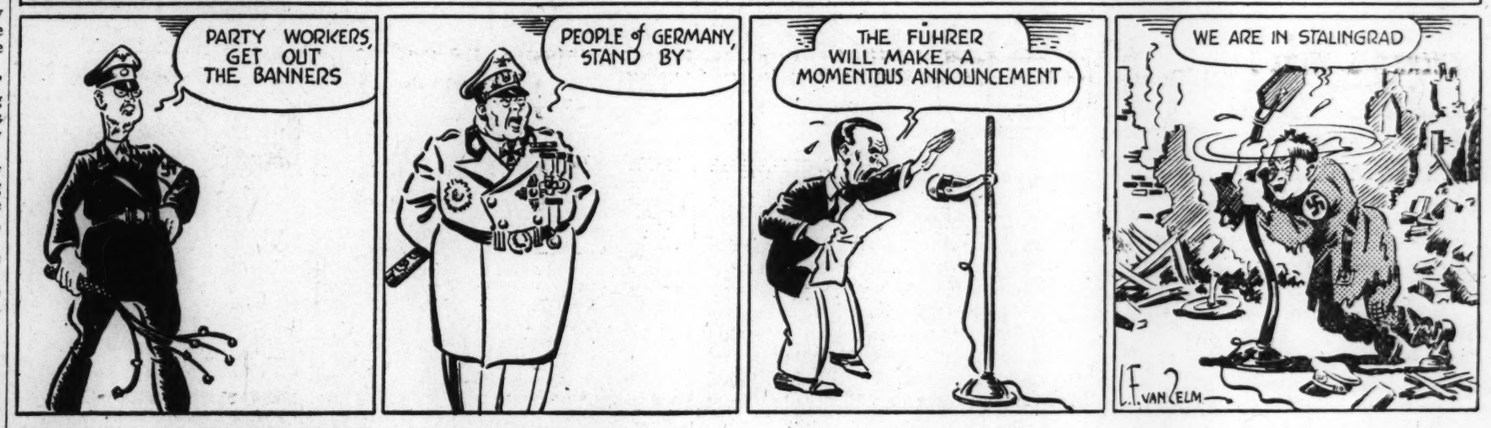
Members of the women's club of Drexel Institute of Technology here have organized what they call monthly mailing bees when they get together and write letters to Drexel men serving in Uncle Sam's armed forces.

The letters contain chatty bits of news about the school, its faculty, their friends and classmates and other activities. The first batch sent out totaled many hundreds. The women have undertaken this work as their contribution to help boost the morale of D. I. T. men—to let them know they are not forgotten by their Alma Mater. It's always a big day in camp and elsewhere when these letters reach the boys.

Drawn for Office of War Information by Soglow

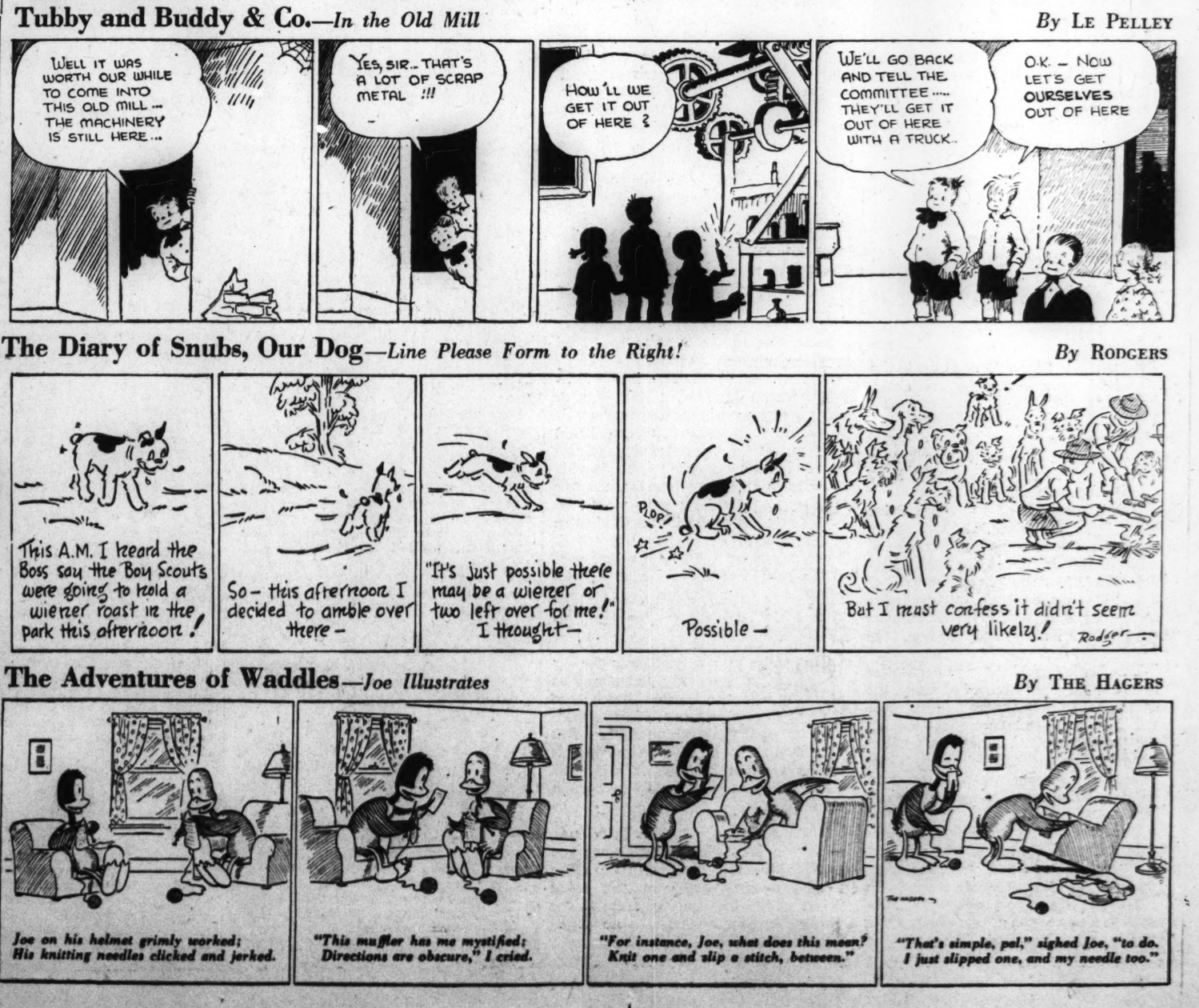
"I asked them to place me where I could do the most good on a farm."

NEWS ITEM — BERLIN—PEOPLE OF GERMANY ARE ORDERED TO STAND BY FOR MOMENTOUS ANNOUNCEMENT BY HITLER.


PARTY WORKERS, GET OUT THE BANNERS
PEOPLE of GERMANY, STAND BY
THE FÜHRER WILL MAKE A MOMENTOUS ANNOUNCEMENT
WE ARE IN STALINGRAD
I. F. VAN DELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In the Old Mill*

By LE PELLEY


WELL IT WAS WORTH OUR WHILE TO COME INTO THIS OLD MILL... THE MACHINERY IS STILL HERE...
YES, SIR.. THAT'S A LOT OF SCRAP METAL !!!
HOW'LL WE GET IT OUT OF HERE ?
WE'LL GO BACK AND TELL THE COMMITTEE..... THEY'LL GET IT OUT OF HERE WITH A TRUCK..
O.K. — NOW LET'S GET OURSELVES OUT OF HERE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Line Please Form to the Right!*

By RODGERS

This A.M. I heard the Boss say the Boy Scouts were going to hold a wiener roast in the park this afternoon!
So— this afternoon I decided to amble over there—
"It's just possible there may be a wiener or two left over for me!" I thought—
PLOP!
Possible—
But I must confess it didn't seem very likely!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Illustrates*

By THE HAGERS

Joe on his helmet grimly worked; His knitting needles clicked and jerked.
"This muffler has me mystified; Directions are obscure," I cried.
"For instance, Joe, what does this mean? Knit one and slip a stitch, between."
"That's simple, pal," sighed Joe, "to do. I just slipped one, and my needle too."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Second Front—Costs

Stalingrad's last-ditch heroism; the arrival of a new contingent of American troops in England; desperate, bitter appeals for help from Moscow; the promise of Britain's Production Minister that in 20 days the war will enter a new phase—all these turn thought once more to the irrepressible question of a second front.

The Russian people might be heartened if they knew how ardently and sincerely the people of Britain and America want to give more active aid. Governments and military leaders have to be less emotional, more calculating. While popular instinct is often sound and generosity is sometimes the shrewdest bargainer, it may be useful to recognize that Allied strategy has well-considered reasons behind it.

The responsible British and American leaders cannot move either on the basis of popular sympathy or of Russia's views. Mr. Stalin has been notable for calculating the world situation according to his own judgment of Russia's needs. He prepared ahead of time, he refused to open a second front to aid the Allies and is still neutral as regards Japan. Russians probably are not ready to say this course has been unwise, and certainly the knowledge of it should help them to understand that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt must act on the basis of their own judgment.

Obviously the British-American high command is counting the costs. Possibly the biggest question mark for them is how far the Russians would be immobilized if the Nazis reach the Caspian and slice off the Caucasus. To the layman, considering that the Russians are now absorbing at least three-quarters of Nazi power, any delay that risks the release of that power against the Allies next year looks like a bad gamble.

Some military experts believe that Russia has already won the war by delaying and weakening the Nazis while succeeding in keeping their own armies in being. Military experts have been wrong many times in this war, but mostly on the side of underestimating the Russians. British and American leaders apparently are banking on the remarkable unity and morale of the Russians to maintain an active front even should they lose all the South.

Even though this should prove true, the layman wonders whether the total fighting power of the United Nations isn't being destroyed faster today than if the Nazi war machine were actively engaged on both sides. And he is bound to ask, Why, if the forces going to England were not to be used on the Continent this year, weren't they sent to Egypt to clean up Rommel?

The heart of military strategy is to concentrate one's own forces against a portion of the enemy's. So far Hitler has always been able to do that. His military successes have followed the pattern of his political maneuvers. His opponents have been divided and beaten down one at a time. This is so clear that the burden of proof must rest on those who keep great forces immobilized in Britain.

By spring, the costs of a second front could be doubled or trebled. And is it certain that it will then be the second rather than the first front? Admittedly Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill must calculate carefully American and British interests as well as Russia's. But too often in the past a self-centered lack of imagination, of courage and of willingness to fight for the welfare of all has given the Nazis victory. Today Britain and America must regard any loss of Russia's as their own. The military strength of the United Nations is one common reservoir; it should be exerted in concert.

No Boundaries to Helpfulness

George Smith of Simpson, Montana, took his combine across the international boundary last week to help John Flett of Whitehouse, Alberta, harvest his wheat crop. So read an item in a rural weekly's news columns. The item eventually got into the Helena papers and then on the press-service wires—for although it seems a trifling piece of news, as news goes, its implications are profound.

For this was the first time, so far as records show, that an exchange of farm machinery between a farm in the United States and a farm in Canada had taken place. Regulations permitting such co-operation were recently agreed upon by the two countries to insure maximum food production.

Why wasn't this permitted before? one may ask. Well, even such good neighbors as the Dominion and the States sometimes put too much stress on artificial boundaries. But the farm machinery agreement may be an earnest of other concessions for mutual benefit. After all there can be no real boundary to co-operation and kindness.

Scrap From the Home

As American newspapers enter the drive to obtain more scrap metal for the Nation's unprecedented steel production, citizens can expect to be made increasingly aware of their duty to clear attics, cellars, garages, and yards of obsolescent waste metal. As the drive progresses, it may be expected that more attention will be given to the factor of convenience in collecting. Army trucks are to be made available in some sections. In New York, Boston, and some other large cities, door-to-door collection by volunteer workers is projected. The newspapers will have ample reports of all this.

The importance of the scrap drive is not to be minimized. The best grade of steel requires a high percentage of scrap metal in its composition. Last year 30,000,000 tons, out of the total of 54,000,000 tons, of scrap thus used was from junked or outmoded consumer's goods that had passed through the homes.

The homes are by far the greatest of the three main sources of scrap, the others being industry and farms, auto wreckers and demolition jobs—the latter three combined supplying what is generally called dealer scrap. Since home scrap is concentrated in the densest population areas, it is easiest to collect and transport.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates that if only 1 per cent of the gross iron and steel, including material no longer used, were to be turned in, the scrap problem would be solved. Knowing this, few citizens will neglect getting in their share.

A Little More Sugar, Please

Americans see a sweet promise of more sugar in the announcement that the West's sugar beet crop this season will exceed 2,000,000 tons. During a normal peacetime year the United States consumes 6,800,000 tons of sugar. During the last few years annual sugar imports in round numbers have been about 2,000,000 tons from Cuba, 900,000 tons from Puerto Rico, 900,000 from Hawaii, and 1,000,000 from the Philippines. The United States has produced approximately 500,000 tons from cane and 1,500,000 from beets.

In spite of foreseen shipping troubles, it is interesting to note that the Department of Agriculture did not include sugar beets in the first "food for victory" campaign. The beet farmers and refiners, however, remembering the demand for sugar in the last war, did not wait for official encouragement. Quota restrictions on beet plantings were lifted last winter; nevertheless, the credit for the 33 per cent increase in acreage this year goes to the farmers and refiners who looked ahead.

When sugar rationing began, the Office of Price Administration estimated the available supply for this year would be 5,300,000 tons. Now the normal Hawaiian crop is expected; Cuba and Puerto Rico together are expected to supply about 2,000,000 tons. The OPA earmarked 1,300,000 tons of sugar for conversion into alcohol for munitions, but Midwest political pressure changed this to approximately 300,000 tons so more grain could be used for industrial alcohol.

A large sugar brokerage house forecasts that on January 1, 1943, enough sugar will be on hand for next year's needs. H. A. Benning of Ogden, Utah, president of Amalgamated Sugar Company, recently pointed out to his growers in an open letter that storage facilities for the new crop would be inadequate. He asked that rationing be either stopped or greatly liberalized. Since sugar seems to be a minor part of the lend-lease shipments, about 55,000 tons to date, perhaps the time has come for OPA to loosen the rationing restrictions.

That noise you thought was the air raid warning was only Paterfamilias groaning when he learned that he has to pay two income taxes next year with his continually shrinking dollar. But that bright light on the horizon was his big grin when he realized what his tax money is going to do to certain aggressors.

There are moments—only brief ones, mind you, like when the afternoon sun gets to beating itself on our office window—when we wouldn't mind being attired like the Mahatma in the fountain-cooled rooms of the Agha Khan's palace.

Our Readers Say—

"Let Us Unite, America"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us unite, America, to win this war. Only in unity is there strength. Let us put a stop to all diversions that distract our attention from this chief purpose.

Now that our soldiers are on the battlefield ready to sacrifice their very lives for the sake of democracy, we, at home, must be willing to do our part, too. We cannot afford to waste precious time arguing over wages and pay for overtime. Would our soldiers lay down their knapsacks at 5 o'clock sharp if they were not to be paid for overtime? It is inconceivable.

Let us put a stop to *all* the strikes. If there is not sufficient material for war supplies, let us find the reason why and do something towards solving the issue.

Let's stop looking at pay checks. Doing the best for our country should be our main intent. Let us emulate the spirit of our forefathers. They fought a hardy battle to conquer their rights. There was no dilly-dallying about them. They were straightforward in their ideals and accomplishments.

Pulling political strings to credit oneself must cease. We must work as a whole for the good of all. Building a monument for oneself will not win this war.

Let us stop chatting and gabbing about theories of how the war started. We're in it now and it means fighting to the last degree as our very way of life is in jeopardy. Let us seek to eliminate the drawbacks that are keeping us from winning.

We have some housecleaning to do, America. We must build a strong central force within. Let us be an example to the rest of the world as a well-established democracy. This, indeed, would inspire our boys to put up a better fight, our country to gain indomitable strength and then there would be no doubt of our winning this war. P. M.

Forest Hills, N. Y.

"All Out for Scrap"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "All Out for Scrap," provides an opportunity for an explosion of pent-up feelings in your request, at the close of the article, for "acceptable recommendations from its readers for increasing collections of scrap iron and steel."

This particular reader has observed with considerable misgivings the many confusing reports coming out of Washington about shortages of this and that in the face of large inventories known to be on hand. The nationwide newspaper articles, editorials and radio broadcasting of appeals for scrap have gone completely over my head as another Washington hoax by incompetent "slide rule" officeholders—and why?

My work and my vacation pleasures happen to take me pretty much all over the western part of the so-called Mountain States. On these trips I have seen hundreds of thousands of tons of scrap metal lying around old abandoned lode-mining claims, placer claims, and old saw-mill sites. During all this cry for scrap I have not seen one ton of this material picked up.

St. Elmo, Tin Cup, Lake City, are only a few of the ghost mining towns that are the centers of many abandoned mines to say nothing of the many "worked-out prospects" around Cripple Creek, Leadville, Georgetown, and Alma in Colorado.

In addition to this there is daily staring me in the face every time I think of this so-called scrap drive, eight miles of abandoned steel rails imbedded in the pavement of West Colorado Avenue right here in the Springs. Every time I drive over them my car swerves as I make diagonal crossings to get around traffic and I think of what a blessing it would be if some urgent reason could be found for taking them up and melting them into something more useful than a traffic hazard.

Yes, if the Government really wants scrap there is plenty of it lying around loose near the old mining camps of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, and Arizona. Let's put more scrap in the drive and not so much talk, and the emergency will be met. HOWARD A. HART

Colorado Springs, Colo.

[Editor's Note—In tackling the problem of gathering scrap metal, industry and the Government must also give consideration to the problem of transporting such salvaged materials from more remote regions to distant steel mills.]

Army Camp Chapels

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This office has noted with appreciation your frequent co-operation in support of the work of the Corps of Chaplains.

The article "The Army Camp Chaplains," by Kate Archibald, was very interesting and will bring assurance to many relatives of soldiers. The article is so excellent that we feel certain that the writer will appreciate being informed of one inaccuracy. Paragraph three in the article gives the impression that denominational chapels are provided at the post. This is not correct. Our chapels have been so planned and constructed that all services of the various religious groups may be conducted in the same chapel. The chapels have been so located in various cantonment areas as to avoid the travel of troops to attend services. General services are conducted and denominational services are conducted in one and the same chapel. The number of chapels that any post, camp, or station, may have is, therefore, not indicative of the religious groups served by those chapels.

For the Chief of Chaplains:

JOSEPH O. ENSURD,
Chaplain Assistant

Washington

"Negative Nations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter in the Monitor suggested "a campaign to replace 'Axis Powers' with a name more appropriate."

I should like to submit the name, "Negative Nations," since these nations present a negative concept of the positive ideas of freedom—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and most important of all, freedom of thought.

(MRS.) CATHERINE TERRELL MCCARTNEY

Fort Worth, Texas

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Stalingrad

Gas Masks and Identity Cards

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

Come along with me this morning and I will tell you exactly what happens to a newly-arrived American in wartime Britain.

You have, of course, a good reason for being here. You have your American passport and a vague idea that that is all you need. Of course you know, in a general way, that something has to be done about ration books. But outside of that you are ignorant.

I had as my guide Mallory Browne of The Christian Science Monitor's London Bureau. He knows more about London than the taxi drivers. For example, he told the cabbie that the Alien Registration Office had been "blitzed" out of its old home and directed him to the new one. There are a lot of offices in London that have moved like that.

* * *

"Have you been in the United Kingdom before?" asks the bobby, behind the counter. He is a serious chap whose hair is plastered down all round, and slicked up in a nice part in front as though it were pasted on.

"Oh, yes," I reply blandly, "but a long time ago—in 1934. You wouldn't have a record of it."

The bobby disappears and a minute later returns with a card. Why, yes, that's me—"Born in Cohoes, N. Y."; "Lieutenant, U. S. A.," and all the rest.

But whose picture is that pasted on the card? Dear me, why I know that young fellow. He's turned 21, just out of college and has worked his way over in the grain ship "Lake Gravett" to England. He doesn't know it yet, but he will be here two years. The date is 1919, and it's just after World War One.

The bobby presents my picture and card to us with a calmly triumphant air. But I can't take my eye off that photo. How would you feel, under the circumstances, to be suddenly reminded of things twenty-three years ago, in a musty office in London? The world has just been made Safe for Democracy. Woodrow Wilson is taking America into the League of Nations over the objections of Henry Cabot Lodge. Lodge says we needn't bother about the League; no nation will ever attack America. In England, Lloyd George is sitting back on his laurels, knowing that Germany has been beaten for good. The Tiger is cooking up sly schemes of his own across the Channel. Peace and plenty have finally come into the world, and this innocent young man has crossed the Atlantic.

* * *

I look up from my reverie with a jerk. The police officer with the plastered hair is looking at me.

Why, demands the officer severely, why did I leave England in 1934 without first consulting the police? What did I do with my Aliens' Certificate? Where is it?

I am glad Mallory is with me. I have not the slightest recollection of the affair. I am in a mood where if Scotland Yard charged me with arson or barratry, I should feel sure they were right.

The bobby writes carefully in longhand, plasters in a new 1942 photograph of me and hands me two books.

"Now," he says, "you have your Identity."

By this he means my "National Registration Identity Card" with my war serial number in it. Every Englishman carries one of these. The other document is a ten-page booklet which is a Certificate of Registration. It is carried by aliens alone. Both these identifications must be produced on the request of any authorized police officer or official.

So far so good. Now we go to Caxton Hall for ration books.

Here I queue up and Mallory leaves me. Twenty or more people are ahead of me. Each time somebody is called up the rest of us all rise and move forward one.

This hall is a big, raftered affair with beams across it. The paint hangs on them in curious fashion, like the hide of an elephant. It looks as though it had been melted, and cooled off again. Is it really paint, or a kind of bagging? I speculate about it as I get my clothing book.

This is full of numbered coupons whose possibilities are as unknown to me as postage stamps would be to Fiji islanders. I have been told somewhere that if a woman uses her coupons to buy two pairs of stockings a month, and one apron, she will not have enough left at the end of the year to buy anything more. Is that possible? Well, I have come over here to find out.

Now I go across the hall, to Room 17. It doesn't really take long to get my food-ration book. The attendant, a young woman, has been putting sharp questions to that hatchet-faced Cockney who says she has "lost" her book. Then it is my turn. I get another batch of coupons. Finally I get a supplementary folded piece of coarse butcher-shop paper, with numbers on it.

"That's for your sweets," says the girl with a bright smile, indicating that this is something to rejoice over. I smile back. Some day maybe I shall understand.

* * *

Next—gas mask.

That is just around the corner. The attendant takes a practiced look at my head and readjusts straps and pins. Then I try it on. The Government must help pay for it, because it costs only a couple of shillings if I lose it. I am told to breathe from my diaphragm. When I do this I find that the air from my exhaust, if I may put it that way, bubbles out around the rubber at my cheeks and I can stay in a state just this side of suffocation.

"By the way," I say, "that's a queer paint job in Caxton Hall. The stuff *is* paint, isn't it?"

The attendant smiles at my innocence. That was "the incendiary," he explains. "Came right through the tiles, it did, sir."

An "incendiary" generates enough heat to melt a fire hydrant, I am told.

So much for coupons, gas mask, and identity cards. Now my day has started. My documents continue to mount. There is the Press Card from the sympathetic Ministry of Information; a supplementary "Press Certificate" for aliens, and various passes for other ministries if I care to get them.

By the end of the day my official documents need a special container. Maybe in a week or so I shall understand what they are all about.

(Fourth article of a series)

The Wide Horizon

Little Luxembourg's Big Steel

By Sydney A. Clark

When the smallest of Hitler's slave nations, the little Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, ventured to strike in outright defiance of the German edict incorporating it in the Reich, the free world that read the news must have caught its breath in admiration. It knew, of course, the strike would quickly be crushed since a midget cannot outwrestle behemoth, but the gesture was magnificent.

The strike in Luxembourg was far more significant than most Americans realized, for it was a war-industry strike on a great scale despite the diminutive size of the Grand Duchy, with only 999 square miles of area and 250,000 total population. By any other standards than those of America's own gigantic industry, the mining operations, blast furnaces, and steel works of Luxembourg are Big Business. Of course, no recent figures are available but before the war some eight million tons of the ore called minette were mined annually. Some fifty blast furnaces, in constant operation, produced about three million tons of pig iron. Seven steel foundries produced nearly three million tons of steel.

* * *

German capital was replaced after the first World War by that of Luxembourg, Belgium, and France and big international cartels sprang up under such jaw-breaker names as Hauts-Fourneaux et Aciéries de Differdange—St. Ingebourg—Rumelange, shortened always to HADIR. This and other composite names-from-initials formed almost an escutcheon of industrial Luxembourg. The enormous new office building of one of these cartels is the most conspicuous modern structure of the capital, noted with some wonder by motorists approaching the great viaduct over the Pétrusse gorge which separates new Luxembourg City from the ancient historic capital sheltered behind its great natural bastions.

The region of Luxembourg's Big Steel is the extreme southwestern portion of the Grand Duchy where it borders not Belgium or Germany but French Lorraine, a portion of Luxembourg hardly ever visited by tourists since it is grimy with smoke and noisy with the din of *hauts-fourneaux* and *aciéries* (blast furnaces and steel works) as its business names announce. The Grand Duchy's other portions are so scenically lovely, so brilliantly blended with romance and with the names of great exiles who formerly took refuge here that they demand and get all traveler-attention.

I remember well the murky sector of steel of Luxembourg, a region of odd place names like Dudelange, Pétange, Rodange and those already mentioned, a region of ugly slag piles where many thousands of workers, usually speaking a low dialect of German but even then detesting the very name of Germany (for Luxembourg had been wantonly overrun and oppressed by the gray hordes in 1914-1918), worked hard and long for a living which was little above the existence-level.

I remember that in a leading restaurant of Esch-sur-Alzette, the chief Big Steel town, I bought a full quart of *pommes frites*—it seemed a full quart of French-fried "earthapples"—for 80 Belgian centimes. In my travel-money of America this meant 2 cents but to the toil-blackened workers about me it meant a lot of money. There was some grumbling and "grousing," but it was the voice of a free people that I heard, a proud people who possessed the blessed right to grumble at anything they chose whenever they chose. Today they are wretched synthetic Germans, but still proud enough to strike—and hang the consequences!

* * *

It is natural that the most dramatic defiance yet offered to Hitler should come from tiny Luxembourg, for this land, made an independent buffer State by the "Dancing Congress" of Vienna in 1815, has always nourished the ideal of liberty as the actual cornerstone of its life. Few States, great or small, have been so devotedly attached to this ideal. In 1859 the Grand Duchy's national anthem *Feierwôn* was written and ever since then this stirring song of freedom has sung out every two hours from the belfry carillon of the capital's old cathedral. When Radio Luxembourg, well known everywhere to short-wave listeners, was inaugurated *Feierwôn* became its musical sign and signature.

Of course Germany has stilled this patriotic carillon, this signature of courage. The lights have gone out for Luxembourg. But its people struck against darkness and slavery. All honor to them. And to the United Nations, more power to answer the challenge of a silenced song!

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